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Blasts Rock Greenhouse; Postwar Currency Plan; Eden Returns to Britain

The World's Day—April 5, 1943

New England: 'Waste-Oil' Greenhouse Burns

Plant of the "Waste-Oil Kings," Pierce Brothers in Waltham, was rocked by two explosions early today, and resultant fire destroyed 50,000 rose plants with estimated damage of $75,000. One of the largest rose greenhouses in the nation, the plant was heated entirely by waste fuel oil. Cause of the disaster is believed to have been an overheated flue.

Acute shortage of gasoline loomed in Boston today. Some filling stations were completely out of the product, but strenuous efforts were being made by all supplying companies to distribute quickly and evenly what stocks were on hand. Relief was promised by the Office of the Petroleum Administration for War. [Page 2.]

Boston Fish Pier strike of A. F. of L. processors, packers, and handlers ties up unloading of 1,250,000 pounds of fresh fish. [Page 2.]

Because of Congressional duties in Washington, former Gov. James M. Curley is unable to come to Boston tomorrow for the opening of the retrial of his $500,000 libel suit against the publishers of the Saturday Evening Post. Judge Francis J. W. Ford, before whom the trial was to open, ordered it off the list indefinitely.

Washington: Gold Standard Plans for World

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed to an extraordinary session of three Senate committees that the Administration's plans for postwar currency stabilization include a partial return to the gold standard for most of the nations of the world.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that a Federal Grand Jury has indicted Otis T. Wingo, Jr., of Washington, on charges of willfull failure to register as a foreign agent.

Brig. Gen James L. Frink, Deputy Quartermaster General, said a concerted attack on food wastage in the Army had resulted in a 10 per cent saving and that a further 5 per cent cut is in prospect.

The food conference on postwar problems, to be held April 27 in the United States, has extended invitations to four additional countries—Egypt, Iran, Iceland, and Liberia—making a total of 43. Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said that a press office will be set up and indicated that the press, at first excluded from direct coverage, would be admitted.

Wages in excess of the "Little Steel" formula have been granted by the Wage Adjustment Board for the building construction industry during December and January, an official analysis shows.

An "administrative" reduction in draft calls for April has been announced by Selective Service, with only a temporary slackening of demand that will be made up later. A letter from Director Lewis B. Hershey also has clarified the status of men 38 to 45, subject to call after May 1 "if and when the armed forces determine they can be used in the military establishment." [Page 9.]

Arthur B. Newhall, former Rubber Co-ordinator of the War Production Board, has been appointed Executive Director of the Combined Production and Resources Board, which integrates the munitions output of the United States, Britain, and Canada.

The Treasury's slogan for the $13,000,000,000 war funds drive starting April 12 will be "They Gave Their Lives—You Lend Your Money," in an effort to go over the top in three weeks.

Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant owner convicted of treason against the United States and sentenced to hang, failed to obtain a Supreme Court review. He was alleged to have harbored Peter Krug, a German aviator who escaped from a Canadian prison camp.

The Office of Price Administration said that restrictions on the export of processed foods have been lifted. The announcement was made following reports from Hawaii and other territories indicating that continental packers and wholesalers are hesitant about filling orders for export.

Reversing an earlier stand, the Senate Judiciary Committee approved legislation requiring Senate confirmation of most Federal jobholders receiving $4,500 or more a year, including employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In Europe: Eden Returns From American Visit

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has returned by air to England after his visit to the United States and Canada, and went into conference immediately with Prime Minister Churchill.

Col. Mary Booth of the Salvation Army has returned to London after being in the custody of the German Army for 2½ years. Her rescue was brought about in an exchange of prisoners.

First sermon by an American in ancient King's Chapel of the Savoy in London was delivered by Gen. James J. Blakeney, United States Army Chaplain of Little Rock, Ark.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has cabled the Mayor of Cayenne, French Guiana, that the French National Committee is unable to ratify the appointment of Jean Rapenne, Gen. Henri Giraud's representative, according to the Brazzaville Radio.

All Frenchwomen between the ages of 18 and 25 are being registered as the initial step toward conscription for work in Germany, Fighting French Headquarters in London reports.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, will leave "immediately" for North Africa to confer with Gen. Henri Giraud, a Fighting French spokesman said.

Italian women in Tunisia are being urged to "return to Italy as soon as possible," according to a Rome Radio broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Admiral Carlo Bergamini has been appointed Commander in Chief of Italian naval battle forces, with Admiral Eduardo Somigli named Commander in Chief of Naval Forces protecting merchant traffic, the Rome Radio says.

Italian people have been asked to quit the war by the Algiers Radio, which warned that "thousands" of Allied planes will be sent against Italy and that, "no other country has ever experienced such horror as will befall you."

National: Five Naval Launchings Over Week End

Naval launchings over the week end included the aircraft carrier Cabot at the Camden, N. J., yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, the destroyers Badger at New York and The Sullivans at San Francisco, and the destroyer escorts Scott and Burke at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Orient: Red Cross Co-ordinator in Australia

Nyles Christensen of the American Red Cross has arrived in Australia to co-ordinate Red Cross activities in Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, the Solomons, and other South Pacific islands.

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Weather Predictions

Much Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:43 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 5:49 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:45 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 5:48 a. m.

Ceiling Prices On Meats Set For April 15

Release of the 'B' stamps with 'A' leftovers give families leeway for buying larger roasts.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coincident with the validation of the red "B" stamps in War Ration Book 2—making possible for many small New England families their first rationed purchases of large roasts, hams, and other choice items—the Office of Price Administration today declared specific cents-per-pound ceiling prices on retail sales of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton.

At the same time, the OPA ruled that any reductions in point values of meats and rationed foods must be accompanied by lower retail prices. Heretofore, butchers have been permitted to lower point values without reducing prices "if there was danger of spoilage." Now, they must also cut prices by at least 25 per cent below established ceilings.

Effective on April 15, the new ceiling prices on beef, veal, lamb, and mutton will extend throughout the United States, which has been divided—as was the case when pork price ceilings were established—into 12 zones.

Roast of Beef 40 Cents

In the New England zone, for example, roast beef will be made available for 40 cents a pound, or less, and hamburger for 32 or 33 cents, depending upon the category of the market.

With these new ceilings posted at each meat counter or store, every New England housewife will know the top prices which she may be charged when she surrenders to her butcher the necessary red stamps from her ration book.

Striking a telling blow at "black markets" in meats, the new price action—coupled with meat rationing—will make it impossible for "black market" operators to continue to pose as legitimate retailers.

Furthermore, the new amendment to the rationing regulations will, the OPA believes, "put a brake on retailers who during the early stages of the new meats and fats rationing program have tended to abuse the point-lowering device provided in the regulations."

Must Be Reduced

From now on, the OPA pointed out, if a retailer lowers the point value more than 25 per cent, the selling price must be reduced in proportion, except that in no case is a retailer required to cut his selling price more than 50 per cent.

Retailers "acting in good faith," will not suffer from the regulation said the OPA, since it is normal practice to reduce prices when items must be moved quickly to prevent spoilage.

In this connection, State OPA enforcement officers started out early today to make a survey of retail dealers throughout Massachusetts, to determine just how the meats and fats rationing program is working. This will in no sense be an "enforcement" drive, however, said State OPA Administrator Lawrence J. Bresnahan. Rather, it will be a survey designed to correct abuses and to co-operate both with the trade and consumers to "make a go" of the new program.

Getting Larger Piece

With red "B" stamps becoming valid yesterday, many a housewife—who last week had used most of her red "A" stamps for butter and small purchases of meats—looked forward this week to combining the few leftover "A's" with her red "B's" and buying a larger piece of meat. Her red "C" stamps will become valid at midnight next Sunday.

Wiping out by the store-by-store meat price maximums, which formerly permitted any establishment

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The Coats of Arms Of United Nations

Today's Daily Features Page inaugurates a timely series of 30 daily articles and illustrations by Margaret Whittemore. They represent an exhaustive research into the reasons for the symbols of our allied nations.

Second War Loan Drive Tied To Prevention of Inflation

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Uncle Sam today called upon his nephews and nieces to pitch in and chip in—but fast.

From coast to coast the Government set in motion a campaign to raise $13,000,000,000 through the second war loan drive—the Treasury calls it the greatest in world history—starting April 12, one week from today.

Newspapers, radios and other advertising mediums took up the cry so that when the selling starts next week Americans will know how much Uncle Sam wants and why.

The Government wants the money as quickly as possible and for this reason:

To help pay the huge war bill and put a damper on inflationary forces by siphoning off into savings in War Bonds the money that otherwise would be on the loose, looking for a place to be spent.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau called upon the nation's newspapers—which last fall helped America get over its scrap metal shortage through a drive that raised 6,000,000 tons—to take a leading part in this bond drive.

The newspapers leaped to the job by forming the Allied Newspaper Council after top newspaper executives met here with the Secretary who told them the need for the money was urgent.

They pledged the Treasury editorial and advertising support, the latter to come from donated space and commercially sponsored copy rather than from Government-paid advertisements.

The Government's ideal would be to raise the $13,000,000,000 in three weeks—although only $14,000,000,000 has been raised in War Bonds in the last two years—but the campaign will go on unceasingly.

One things is certain: For the three weeks starting next Monday the bond drive will be the most intensive of its kind ever attempted.

Treasury aides said that $5,000,-

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U. S. Fortresses Smash at Naples, Blast Antwerp and Paris Plants; Sink or Damage 12 Japanese Ships

Associated Press from United States Army Air Force

American Bomb Hits on Naples

This picture of bomb hits on the Italian port was made by a combat photographer of the United States Army Air Force who went on the flight that dropped explosives on harbor installations in January. The American planes encountered heavy enemy aircraft and antiaircraft fire.

Week-end bombings of vital points continue; Kiel attack follows Renault raid.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 5—Day and night, crippling blows at German war matériel, production and transport were struck over the week-end by the British and United States Air Forces and are being continued today in the heaviest phase yet of "softening up" the continent prior to a United Nations invasion.

Following the RAF's 900-ton attack on Essen April 3 and yesterday's biggest daylight offensive this year, the high spot of which was the American Fortresses' blasting of the Renault works at Paris, the RAF was out again last night in "great strength." They attacked the naval base and shipbuilding yards of Kiel.

The term "great strength" in today's Air Ministry communiqué describing last night's raid is used only for very big occasions and seems to indicate the attack on Kiel was in intensity something between the thousand-bomber raids and recent heavy ones on Essen and Berlin by 300 to 400 planes.

Heavier Allied Losses

Intensification of air offensives has entailed higher casualties. The RAF lost twelve bombers last night and 21 on April 3. Yesterday 36 German fighters were shot down in fierce battles over the English Channel and Northern France, for the loss of 18 Allied planes—4 Fortresses, 11 RAF fighters, and 3 British bombers.

Fortresses yesterday achieved their customary high rate of execution, claiming at least 25 German fighters.

In fine spring weather American pilots saw their bombs wreaking devastation on the Renault works, where Frenchmen are forced to make tanks and other vehicles for the Germans. About 13 months ago the RAF blasted the Renault works and with hard work the Germans were probably just getting them back into something like order again.

British in Norway

But it is not only bombs the Allies appear to be dropping on the continent. Besides distributing bogus ration books to disrupt German food distribution, British parachutists are reported landing in Norway and Denmark among other places. The Germans have announced Hardanger Plateau in Norway is a forbidden zone since they say it is a secret headquarters of British paratroops.

The Moscow Radio has just reported a group of British parachutists has been landed in Denmark and that they have carried out several large sabotage acts. The Danish population is very friendly to the parachutists, according to Moscow.

All around Europe yesterday, by daylight and at night, RAF planes were on some errand or other—at-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Patton's forces inching forward in Tunisia as British Eighth Army marks time.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The full power of Allied aerial might is being hurled against Hitler's Fortress Europe in an offensive of unparalleled strength.

In the past 72 hours almost continuous raids have been carried out against enemy bases and supply centers.

Nearly 100 African-based American Flying Fortresses have subjected Naples to the heaviest assault yet experienced by that Tyrrhenian Sea supply port. Two hundred tons of bombs were dropped on the city in 15 minutes, and 21 ships, including three liners, were hit in the harbor.

Another great force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked industrial targets near Antwerp, Belgium. This operation was a daylight follow-up to the devastating Sunday attack by 133 of the American sky tanks on the Renault Armament Works outside Paris. The Sunday attack was the greatest American raid made thus far from Britain.

More than 1,000 tons of bombs have been dropped by the RAF on Kiel, German U-boat and naval center.

Essen, home of the Krupp Works, has suffered its heaviest assault in recent weeks.

Other points that have felt the weight of the Allied air arm over the week end are Lorient, St. Nazaire, and Abbeville in France; Salerno near Naples, Syracuse in Sicily, and Carloforte in Sardinia.

The stepped-up aerial offensive would seem to have three immediate objectives:

1. To cripple Axis transport and supply systems to such an extent that Hitler will be incapable of new offensive action this year.

2. To "soften up" further Axis defenses against an invasion.

3. To lessen the likelihood of a "Dunkirk" escape from North Africa by Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim's forces.

Meanwhile, in Tunisia, the general situation remains unchanged. General Montgomery's Eighth Army still is marking time before the new Axis line north of Gabès; General Patton's Americans continue to inch their way eastward through stubborn defenses, and the British First Army reports new successes near Bizerte.

In the Far East, a three-day attack by Fortresses on a big concentration of Japanese war and merchant vessels in the Solomons has resulted in 12 ships being sunk or damaged.

Eight new raids also have been carried out against Kiska. The intensity of the Allied aerial offensive against this Japanese-held Aleutian base makes one wonder if enemy strength in the Far North hasn't been larger than generally has been supposed.

Luftwaffe Weakens in North Africa; Allies Prepared for Axis Reserves

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN TUNISIA, April 5—As United Nations air forces put unprecedented pressure on the Axis in North Africa the Luftwaffe begins to show signs of becoming the first part of the German war machine to crack under the daily increasing strain.

This statement is not based on wishful thinking. It is based on close observation of evidence indicating three important facts.

These facts are:

1. Deterioration of the German fliers' morale and skill in relation to those of Allied airmen.

2. The halfhearted way in which, as a consequence, Luftwaffe men are bombing and fighting now that they recognize they are up against progressively heavy odds.

3. The Luftwaffe's lack of the very thing the Royal Air Force celebrated on its 25th anniversary April 1—an unbroken history as an arm of service independent of Army control.

Many Brave Nazis

This is not to say Germany does not still have many fine, brave airmen—some have given a first-rate account of themselves here—or that a crackup of the Luftwaffe is imminent. What it means is the Luftwaffe is on the downgrade as it faces a situation calling for the same high quality, individualistic characteristics as marked British pilots in their sustained conflict against superior numbers during the Battle of Britain, the Battle of Malta and other crucial phases of the air campaign.

For the Germans' lack of these characteristics as shown here two reasons are advanced. One is the heavy toll taken of their best men while they are losing on an average of about three aircraft to the Allies' one. The other is the effect of what is described as the "typical German military mind" on the Luftwaffe in which eight senior ranking officers average 56 years of age and are professional soldiers who bring to their handling of airmen the same methods of cold calculation shown in the German use of troops.

"Sausage" Methods

Compared to the R. A. F., for example, German airmen are now "turned out like sausages," to use the words of a high-ranking commander here well qualified to speak on this subject.

Quick mass production and regimentation do not pay the same dividend in the air as they do on land, and the British and American systems of training are designed to evolve individualists with a well-developed team sense rather

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Dive-Bombing Tested By U. S. in Burma

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, April 5

An important advance in dive-bombing technique, the details of which must remain secret, has been evolved and tested under actual fighting conditions in Burma, the past month by the 10th U. S. Air Force, Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell said at a press conference yesterday.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Eighth Army

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT GABES, April 5—There is new and strong evidence here that while Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps is no longer a serious threat to the British Eighth Army, the Allies will face a bitter battle when they finally succeed in pushing all the German and Italian African forces into the restricted Tunis-Bizerte area.

It is interesting to note that while most of the recent hard fighting has occurred in South Tunisia this area has seen but a small proportion of the equipment and troops known to have been sent to the Axis forces in North Africa.

Since Gen. Jürgin von Arnim's attacks against the British First Army in North Tunisia have been on a small scale it is apparent that the enemy may have assembled considerable reserves. In any event it is thought here that the Allies had better be prepared for such a discovery.

One of the most apparent and satisfactory aspects of the present struggles in South Tunisia is the extraordinary Allied air superiority which has been an important factor in Marshal Rommel's retreat

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Farm Bloc in Test With Decree Powers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The Government today declared all-out war on "black markets," described by OWI as being so widespread that even buyers for the Army have had difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies.

An OWI appeal to the consumer to guard against buying meats at higher-than-ceiling prices was accompanied by OPA announcement of uniform price ceilings for all varities of beef, veal, lamb and mutton, effective April 15.

These ceilings, already in effect on pork, make it possible for the housewife to know whether she is paying legal or "black market" prices over her grocery counter.

In addition to the uniform price ceiling system, the Department of Agriculture has ordered all slaughterers to get a slaughtering permit and to stamp the number of the permit on every piece of meat shipped to retail outlets. No retailer may sell meat from unstamped wholesale cuts.

Beginning April 15, all retail cuts of meat will be standardized as to cutting and trimming and marked according to grade. Retailers will be forbidden to sell any meat that has not been graded in accordance with Government standards.

Variation in Prices

At the present time, detection of "black market" meat is almost impossible to the average housewife because prices on all meat legally vary from store to store.

The new ceilings are also expected to result in a better distribution of meat throughout the country since diversity of price ceilings will no longer encourage packers to seek market in communities where prices are high.

The top prices fixed by OPA vary according to geographical zones.

The OWI's appeal for public support in stamping out "black markets" described the consumer as the "key person," explaining, "if he guards against buying meats at prices above the ceiling the 'black market' operator will have little reason to stay in business."

In addition to the meat lost to the legal trade through "black markets," great quantities of strategically important by-products, such as gelatin and bone meal for

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Jones Sets Income At 119 Billions

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 5

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones believes "We will have inflation in spite of the world," unless a substantial part of $43,000,000,000 in excess purchasing power in sophoned off. He also fears the nation's small businesses are facing a dark future.

Mr. Jones told the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the Commerce Department supply bill reported today that best estimates of the national income this year are $119,000,000,000.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5 — The first big showdown test between President Roosevelt and the Seventy-Eighth Congress over the vetoed Bankhead bill turned into a feverish scramble for votes in the Senate and House today. The outcome hangs in the balance, with the decision probably turning on public response to Mr. Roosevelt's veto message.

Already the controversy has produced important, and probably far-reaching results.

A hard-hitting joint statement by four national farm organizations today supported the Bankhead bill and charged the real issue is "whether we shall have government by law or by executive decree."

A united statement from William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, came last week, after interviewing President Roosevelt, that henceforth they would campaign not to increase wage rates, but to restore and stabilize food prices.

If this decision is followed it will have important effects on the popular reaction to the labor movement in the war emergency.

The belligerent statement of the four national farm organizations today, however, asserted that it was the factory worker and not the farmer who is boosting prices and aiding inflation. Thus, another effect of the row over the Bankhead bill is to bring the rival

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

North Africa:

U. S. Fortresses Smash at Naples

Allied headquarters in North Africa said the United States Flying Fortresses smashed at Naples Sunday as the American Second Army Corps repulsed a German counterattack in the El Guetar sector of Tunisia and continued the drive toward a junction with the British Eighth Army. Previous announcements that some American troops from the El Guetar area had joined the Eighth Army apparently were premature.

Nearly 100 of the four-engined Fortresses from Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Northwest African Air Force carried out the raid on Naples, the first against the base from French North African bases.

Naples had been raided five times by Liberators from the Middle East, but sources at Allied

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Pickets Tie Up Unloading 1,250,000 Pounds of Fish

Union picket lines, established to enforce striking fish workers' demand for a 40 per cent pay increase, successfully tied up unloading today of 1,250,000 pounds of fish and 2,850 pounds of scallops from holds of vessels docked at the Boston Fish Pier.

As the strike entered its third day, the picket lines were set up at the head of the pier, and five trawlers, four schooner type vessels, and several smaller craft remained unloaded of their cargo, which is claimed as vitally needed in the meat-rationed New England market.

The strikers, members of the Seafood Workers Local 1572-2 (A. F. of L.), process and pack the fresh fish at the Pier.

One of the vessels, the Caroline and Mary, with 157,000 pounds of fish, put out to sea, heading for Gloucester to unload her catch. Waterfront officials expect other vessels to do the same thing.

This afternoon the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, headed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, endeavored to iron out the difficulties at a conference attended by Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association; George Tribuna, President of the local; John Donegan, Business Agent of the union; William Steele, Federal Labor Conciliator; Louis Becker, War Labor Board representative, and James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Effort to Compromise

In an effort to reach some compromise agreement acceptable to the strikers, wholesale fish dealers who employ the striking fish handlers met in the halibut hall of the Fish Pier this morning.

At the meeting the dealers authorized their nine-member labor committee to continue to negotiate with the union representatives.

One spokesman for the dealers said that the dealers are willing to give the workers anything that the government authorizes them to give.

While the controversy continued representatives of the Boston Public Health Department arrived at the Pier to check on the number of days the vessels had been at sea and how much ice they took on before sailing. By these methods they can arrive at an estimate as to how long the fish may remain in the holds without spoiling.

Approximately 200 fishermen and lumpers arrived at the Pier ready to sail for the fishing grounds or to assist in discharging the fish in the holds in the event the strike ends. Continuation of the strike forced them into idleness, however.

Pledge Violation

Meanwhile, Mr. Cooley revealed the contents of a letter sent by the War Labor Board to Mr. Tribuna charging that the strike was a violation of labor's "no strike" pledge to President Roosevelt.

In its telegram, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Codey, the WLB stated that the strike had been referred to it, that the work stoppage is seriously interfering with production of vitally needed foodstuffs and that the WLB will not enter the case as long as the strike continues. The WLB urged Mr. Tribuna to get the men back to work so that the case may be arbitrated.

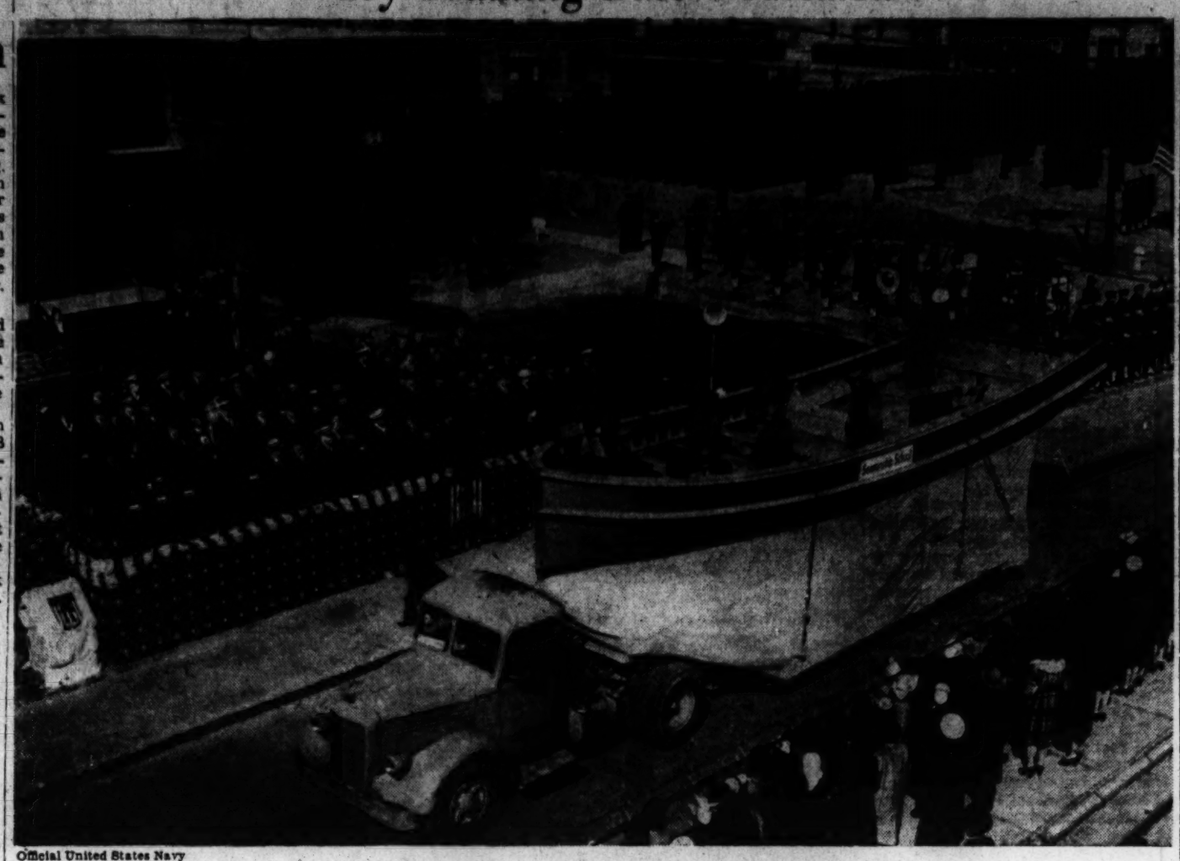
About 600 members of the Seafood Workers' Local 1572-2 including handlers, packers and processors at the Boston Fish Pier, practically halted the handling and local distribution of fish at this port when they went out on strike Saturday, following rejection of their demands for wage increases.

John H. Donegan, Vice-President and Business Agent of the Local, said the men want a second week's vacation with pay, and "holiday pay" for hourly union workers.

Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, speaking for the dealers, said that they could not consider "holiday pay" for hourly workers as this constituted a wage increase and the War Labor Board would have to sanction that action.

Mr. Cooley said he had offered to go before the War Labor Board with a request for a 20 per cent wage increase but that Union leaders demanded a 40 per cent increase. He also said he had received from the WLB a copy of a telegram sent by that organization to the Union, asking the men to return to work and submit the dispute to them.

Navy Training Base Dedicated



Official United States Navy

Secretary of Navy Reviews Parade of Seabees

The United States Navy's great Construction Training Center, Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I., was dedicated yesterday, with Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and high ranking Navy officers attending the ceremonies. More than 10,000 men are training here for duty at advance American naval bases abroad. The base is named for the late Rear Admiral Mordecai Endicott, first Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. The float pictured is a whaleboat. Naval officers in the reviewing stand include Rear Admirals Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, and William S. Pye, Commandant, Naval Operating Base, Newport, R. I., and Capt. John Barleon, Chief of Staff, First Naval Districts.

Maximum War Output Pledged by State C. I. O.

Pledge to spare no effort to get out maximum war production in every field was voted by the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations here yesterday in greetings sent to the fighting forces.

The State C. I. O. called on its membership to do all in its power to co-operate effectively with management, the Government and all other agencies interested in attaining all-out production.

On domestic issues the State C. I. O. adopted these policies:

Absenteeism — Called on management and public officials to join with labor in conferences to attempt to solve absenteeism by eliminating its causes.

Taxes—Asked defeat of the Ruml plan of canceling 1942 income taxes as a "tax grab for the rich" and urged instead the Robertson plan which would forgive only the taxes of those in the lower income groups.

Wages—Indorsed the stand taken by the labor representatives on the National and Regional War Labor Boards requesting an upward revision of the 15 per cent "Little Steel" formula.

Prices—Asked "efficient, effective and all-embracing rationing and price control measures."

Farm Legislation — Supported President Roosevelt's veto of the Bankhead bill on the ground that it would cause an inflationary rise in the cost of living.

John L. Lewis — For the first time since Mr. Lewis broke with the C. I. O., which he more than any other one man set up, the State C. I. O. criticised him, condemning Mr. Lewis "for his tactics of defeatism that play into the hands of the Axis Powers and its agents." The State C. I. O., however, supported the wage demands of Mr. Lewis' miners.

Women workers—Determined to "employ whatever means at our disposal to abolish all discriminatory differentials in rates of pay for men and women in industry, including the starting rate."

Social Security—Urged Congress to give immediate attention to the expansion of the social security system and the report to that end of the National Resources Planning Board.

Child care—Asked establishment of children's centers and nurseries for help of working mothers.

On Foreign Issues—Implored President Roosevelt to "reverse our pro-Vichy, pro-Fascist policy in North Africa and release the Spanish Republicans interned there in concentration camps."

The C. I. O. also called for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe. This resolution was enthusiastically passed after Lieut. Boris Purrisoff of the Russian Navy spoke extensively in Russian. A translation of his speech was promised when he began, but something slipped, and only the handful in the Hotel Statler ballroom who spoke Russian knew what he said. But that didn't matter. The sight of the short mild naval officer was enough.

The unusual harmony which ran through the convention carried through in the election of officers, which went off without contest. Joseph A. Salerno of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Boston, was re-elected President, Salvatore Camelio of the Rubber Workers, Cambridge, First Vice-President and J. William Belanger of the Textile Workers, Worcester, Secretary.

New Officers included Stanley Beecher of Lynn, who is a member of the Electrical Workers' Union in the General Electric plants at Lynn. Sidney S. Grant, Boston attorney, was made Legislative agent, and Antonio England of the Textile Workers, Fall River, Assistant Legislative Agent. It was a big convention, 574 votes being cast in the election of officers.

Use of the Word 'Flame-Proof' Denied by Judge in Grove Trial

Superior Court Judge Joseph L. Hurley today refused to permit counsel for three Cocoanut Grove defendants to use the word "flame-proof" to describe interior decorations at the Grove.

Over objections by the prosecution, however, the Judge allowed Joseph Dobesch, a Grove decorator, to hold a match to each of two cloth materials which he said he had installed at the night club.

One piece, he said, was a sample of the blue satin material taken from the ceiling of the main dining-room. The material did not burst into flame but smoldered out after a few seconds.

The second piece, he said, was a sample of the orange velour material which he said lined the passage way between the main dining room and the New Cocktail Lounge. A small flame flickered for almost 30 seconds and then smouldered out.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, flanked by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, had objected to the demonstration as not giving a fair representation of the effects of the fire at the Grove. Mr. Doyle also objected to efforts of Herbert F. Callahan, counsel of Barnett Welansky, to have Mr. Dobesch, a defense witness, say the materials were "fire proof," Mr. Doyle contending that the experience of the witness did not qualify him to make such a statement.

Over Mr. Doyle's objections, Judge Hurley allowed the witness to say that he had sold 12 pounds of "flame retardant" powder in the spring of 1942 to the Grove.

Mr. Dobesch described the cane fiber and bamboo, and "zebra cloth" which he said he had installed in the Melody Lounge in 1940. He said he began work in the Grove about 12 years ago when he installed the bandstand and draperies.

He also told of installing decorations of white and red leatherette in bar areas of the Grove.

The witness said he had been in the decoration business for 30 years and was associated on Grove assignments with Reuben Bodenhorn, a decorator, who was one of 10 indicted after the Grove fire.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, who was at the Cocoanut Grove as a patron on the night of the Nov. 28 fire, declared today under cross-examination that the flame spread throughout the main dining-room "within a minute and a half."

He made his estimate under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Doyle.

As a defense witness, Mr. Walsh said that he "wouldn't call the space between tables an 'aisle'," as he described the way he led his party of 12 outside by way of the Shawmut Street exit within two minutes of seeing fire appear near the revolving door of the Piedmant Street entrance.

Mr. Walsh, who said he had been a lawyer for 30 years, had testified at the public hearing conducted by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly. He said that he had to help force open the Shawmut Street exit. He said he saw a table overturned at the exit as well as several chairs.

After his party escaped he returned to the exit and helped pull 20 to 30 persons through the door, "before the smoke and flame prevented us from re-entering."

As Daniel J. Gallagher, counsel for James Welansky, one of the three defendants, sought to establish panic as the main cause of the holocaust over which the defendant allegedly had no control, Mr. Walsh said he heard "yelling and screaming."

Harry H. Thomas, who said he is Eastern sales manager for Monogram Pictures Corporation, was an earlier defense witness today. Under cross-examination by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, Mr. Thomas said he was unable to gain an exit, without the eventual help of firemen.

"You are a pretty husky fellow," said Mr. Bushnell, after having the witness stand up in the witness box.

The witness described himself as weighing 250 pounds and admitted that he had used every effort to try to get out before he "was pushed to the floor, by the momentum of a stampede."

"Everyone was rushing and swinging their arms, and the pressure became greater after the lights went out," Mr. Thomas had said under direct examination by Mr. Gallagher.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Thomas admitted that the picture company with which he has been associated for three years was formed about five years ago with Benjamin Welansky as a "leading stockholder." Benjamin Welansky had been listed as President and a Director of the Cocoanut Grove for a period that ended last fall when Barnett Welansky's name reappeared on official corporation papers.

Mr. Thomas said he was asked to testify as a defense witness by Benjamin Welansky.

The witness had said he first met Barnett Welansky on Jan. 15 in New York at a sales meeting of the Company.

Mr. Thomas said he was one of 25 to 30 members of the Charles "Buck" Jones party which he said was organized by a local executive of the Monogram Company as a farewell to the cowboy actor who had been making personal appearances in Boston.

During Saturday's session Herbert Schwartz, as a defense witness, said he was a bystander who aided in rescue work. He testified that "there was no controling the crowd," and that "some who almost got out were pulled back by others."

Another Nose Dive Slated for Mercury

"Still hanging on," Old Man Winter will send the mercury into a nose dive to about 24 degrees above zero tonight, according to forecasts by the U. S. Weather Bureau, which would not predict the extent of the cold wave to be accompanied by fresh winds.

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Ceiling Prices On Meats Set For April 15

Continued from Page 1

to charge its highest price of March, 1942, the newest price-ceiling action of the OPA set down in dollar and cents the highest prices for each of 102 cuts of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, which will become effective the middle of this month.

In some cases, where stores had abnormally low individual ceilings, the new prices will permit of slight increases. However, in many cases, prices will be forced down, the OPA said.

Linked to Grades

A feature of the new order is that prices are linked to various grades of meats. The Department grades of beef, for instance are "AA, or choice," "A, or good," "B, or commercial," and "C, utility."

For the protection of consumers, OPA will require that retailers do not remove any of these markings (put on carcasses at packing houses) from the meat they sell, although retailers need not do any grading or posting of grades on their own initiative.

The 102 cuts for which prices have been established represent a consensus of existing practices, standardized in meetings throughout the country. As in the case of the rationing rules, hamburger is defined as a ground-up preparation of scraps and discarded cuts. And any housewife who wants ground round steak, for instance, must buy the steak at its regular price and point value, and have it ground afterward.

Similarly, cube steaks will not be permitted to be prepared in advance by butchers, and customers will have to buy the original cut and have it cubed. In both cases, butchers are forbidden to charge extra for the grinding or cubing.

Show Selling Prices

In their regular displays, butchers are required to show only their selling prices of cuts and the ration point costs. However, each store must post a list of its legally maximum prices. These lists will be printed by the Government.

By way of explaining the new standardized retail prices for beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, effective April 15, the OPA today issued the following sample prices of some of the more popular cuts. Prices quoted below are cents per pound based on "good" grade or Federal meat inspectors, or corresponding OPA grade "A":

	Independent Stores With Less than $250,000 Annual Sales	All Other Retailers
Leg of lamb, whole, half or short cut	45	44
Lamb rib chops	53	51
Veal cutlet	52	50
Roast beef 10" rib	40	38
Round steak (bone-in)	50	47
Sirloin steak (bone-in)	48	46
Porterhouse steak	63	61
Chuck roast (bone-in)	36	34
Ground beef (hamburger)	33	32

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold Wave

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder, with a cold wave tonight; fresh to strong winds.

Southeastern Maine and Rhode Island: Much colder, with cold wave tonight; fresh to strong winds.

New Hampshire: Snow flurries in northern portion; much colder, with a cold wave tonight; fresh to strong winds.

Vermont: Snow flurries; much coldler, with a cold wave tonight; fresh to strong winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Snow flurries in the Berkshires; much colder, with a cold wave tonight; fresh to strong winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:50 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:17 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 1:55 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.

Next Two Weeks Likely to End Gas Lack Now Hitting Boston

An acute lack of gasoline loomed in Boston today, but fortunately autoists made no attempt to rush the filling stations and thus further complicate an already threatening situation. The major supplying companies reported that the problem of distributing fairly the meager stocks on hand was taxing ingenuity and manpower. None of the companies was entirely out of gasoline, but neither were any of them able to supply dealers with full tanks.

"We're more or less up in the air this morning," reported the spokesman of one large supplier. "The gasoline is very scarce and the worst of it is we don't know how much is coming in. There's none to amount to anything in Boston today."

Another declared some of their stations were "bone dry" and that for about a week they had only 25 per cent of their normal requirements. A little came in Saturday morning, they said, but was immediately used up. "We have had numerous stations out of gasoline since last Wednesday," this supplier said, "and there was a period of two or three days last week when 90 per cent of our filling stations didn't have any product."

Large Movements in Prospect

Assurances have been given New England, in a telegram from Ralph K. Davies, deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, to House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, that PAW is "directing that increased movements of about 30,000 barrels per day to New England and New York be immediately begun." It was hoped this would relieve the shortage by another two weeks at the latest.

Over the week-end Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes disclosed that the approval of the War Production Board had at last been bestowed upon construction of the 20-inch pipe line for transporting petroleum products from Texas to the East Coast via Indiana. WPB's approval of this project has been awaited eagerly through recent weeks. Mr. Ickes says that work will begin immediately upon completion of the final eastern leg of the 24-inch crude petroleum pipe line now under construction.

Pipe Line to Boston Proposed

Simultaneously, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, announced plans for immediate construction of almost $1,000,000 worth of unloading facilities in the East to speed the turnaround of tank cars carrying oil. Terminals at 23 points will be enlarged so that their total capacity will be increased by more than 950 tank cars. WPB has approved only part of this plan at present, Mr. Eastman disclosed, however.

The Independent Oil Men's Association of New England urged New England members of Congress in a week-end telegram to propose extension of a branch of the 20-inch line into Boston Harbor. "We believe," they said, "that military requirements making greater use of facilities in the Port of Boston and proper consideration of essential civilian requirements in New England demand it."

Belief in the usefulness of such an extension was not universal here today, there being some comment to the effect that transportation of petroleum from New Jersey to Boston was no problem and that all our efforts should for the present be concentrated on getting as much oil as possible out of Texas and into the East Coast at the earliest possible date.

It has been predicted by oil officials that the 24-inch pipe line would be completed to its New Jersey terminus by July 1.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, Roslindale, at 8 p. m.

An illustrated lecture on "A Month Across Europe" will be shown to the Field and Forest Club by Edwin C. Johnson, at the club headquarters, 3 Joy Street.

Tuesday

A talk on "Floral Patterns" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in the Church of Our Saviour, Universalist, 761 Main Street at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Sales Tax Rejected

The Maine Legislature has again gone on record as being opposed to a sales tax. Senator George V. Brown's measure which would have set up a 2 per cent sales tax, proceeds to be returned to communities for the direct relief of homestead taxes, was rejected by both branches. A similar measure was defeated two years ago.

Buy Bond and Get Ticket to Circus

The Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus, which opens a two week engagement at Boston Garden on Monday, May 17, is donating its opening night performance in its entirety to the U. S. Treasury Department. In addition to this, they are giving a section of 300 seats for War Bond purchasers at each subsequent performance of the circus.

The only admissions for the opening night performance will be War Bond buyers. Anyone who purchases a Series E, F or G Bond, which is dated after April 5, is entitled to one seat for the circus as long as they last.

The Garden is scaled from $25 Bonds to $5,000 Bonds. The Bonds when purchased must be taken to special box offices at either the Jordan Marsh Company or Wm. Filene's Sons Company where, upon presentation of the Bond, a ticket for the circus will be issued.

FSA Loans Are Ended In Seven States

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Regional Director J. H. Wood of the Farm Security Administration announced yesterday that FSA operation loans ended yesterday in seven of the 11 Northeastern States because "we have simply run out of funds at the height of the loaning season."

He said the loans would be stopped in the other four States of the area April 10 and added that he understood other regions throughout the nation were confronted with the same situation.

"The small farmers who broke all production records and furnished their country with the lion's share of increases last year were out to do it again this year—on a far greater scale," he said. "We just couldn't match their ambition and patriotism with the necessary financing."

States in which Mr. Wood said loan funds ran out are New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware. Loans will end next Saturday in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine and Maryland, he added.

Mr. Wood, who has just completed a loan and labor needs survey of the area, announced he had summoned State Directors to confer at Upper Darby, Pa., headquarters today and Tuesday, to seek means of helping small farmers produce all they can "during this critical war year."

"Their problem is complicated," Mr. Wood said, "because FSA has been the only agency from which these farmers could receive fair credit. Banks consider them bad risks."

"We can't afford to keep these farmers idle or partly idle for want of credit," he declared. "I hope some credit source will be able to finance them for the rest of the fiscal year."

Mr. Wood said the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation recently had been revived with $200,000,000 which can be loaned through County War Boards and their appointees for the production of several essential war crops.

"When War Boards ask us to supervise the operations of certain RACC borrowers," he said, "we'll oblige. We'll do all we can to help American farmers feed this nation and its allies."

Control Board Refutes Rumor Of Family Milk Discontinuance

Food Problems in New England

"Massachusetts milk consumers may rest assured that family milk—the grade now selling in Boston for 16 cents a quart—will continue to be available," the Massachusetts Milk Control Board has declared.

The assurance came after it had been reported to the Board that many milk-wagon drivers had been advising their customers that family milk shortly will not be available, due to an order of a governmental agency.

"By such tactics," the Board said, "many persons already have been prevailed upon to shift to use of milk costing one, two, or three cents a quart more than the family grade, and, in some cases, without a compensating increase in butter fat content."

Complaints by housewives also drew a statement from Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration. "The current supply of family milk, the grade consumed in the majority of New England homes and fully protected by OPA, is adequate to insure its continued delivery," Mr. Backman declared.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

April 4—Red "B" stamps in War Ration Book 2 became good yesterday for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortenings, fats, and oils, and canned fish. Along with the red "A" stamps, which became valid last week, the current "B" stamps will be good through April.

April 11—Red "C" stamps will become valid, and may be used with any "A" or "B" red stamps left over. All expire on April 30.

Canned Goods

April 30—Blue stamps "D" "E" and "F" which became valid on March 25 for canned, bottled, frozen, and dried foods, will expire on this date.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

April 25—Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

April 12—Period 4 fuel-oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B. Coupon No. 5 is now valid.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Lessons for Marketmen

Co-operating with the Office of Price Administration, the Boston School Committee is making 10 school buildings available on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for instruction to merchants in how to register on May 3 to 14 for allowable inventories under meat-fats point rationing.

The allowable inventory will be the business done by an individual store during the week of April 25 to May 1, multiplied by three. Trained OPA officials will address the instruction sessions, which are scheduled from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

The schools: English High, South End; Brighton High, Brighton; Charlestown High, Charlestown; Dorchester Girls' High, Dorchester; East Boston High, East Boston; Girls' High, West Newton Street, Boston; Hyde Park High, Hyde Park; Roslindale High, Roslindale; Clerical School, Roxbury, and South Boston High, South Boston.

State Course on Food

"Choice and Uses of Foods"—a course to aid householders in selecting and substituting foods in connection with prices and point values—will open under the State Extension courses of the Massachusetts Department of Education in Harvard Hall, Harvard University, tomorrow.

Reena Roberts Hasker, formerly instructor in the food clinic at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will be the instructor. Her lectures will emphasize evaluation of foods, so that the housewife may be able to determine how to make wise selections or substitutions.

Food to Be Released

More than 2,000,000 cases of canned fruits and vegetables—including tomatoes, pears, plums, apples, and peaches—will be released for civilian use soon by the Federal Food Distribution Administration, it is announced.

Meanwhile, plans to increase production of frozen vegetables are expected to make available to civilians about 180,000,000 pounds this year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

In order to provide more eggs for civilians, the same Department has ordered all eggs in cold storage on May 31 to be set aside for governmental agencies. Since these cannot be sold at more than specified ceiling prices, it is expected that fewer eggs will be diverted to storage.

C. I. O. Feels Women's Influence

By a Staff Photographer

Many Are Delegates to Convention

They found official recognition in the first election of a woman Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Sullivan, an organizer for the Textile Workers' Union at Holyoke. Typical of the women delegates is this little group (left to right)—Mrs. Beatrice Campbell, New Bedford, a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, who is a milling machine operator in the Morse Twist Drill plant; Miss Vieno Luoma, Maynard, a member of the Textile Workers' Union, who runs a winding machine in the American Woolen Company mill at Maynard, and is Recording Secretary of her local union; Mrs. Sally Guiliano, a member of the Paper and Novelty Workers' Union, who is a stitcher in the Boston Leather Specialties, Inc., at Everett, and Financial Secretary of her union, and Mrs. Anne Daly, a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who is a sewing machine operator in the Dunmar Robe Company at Fall River.

Postwar Currency Plan Tied to Gold Standard

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed to an extraordinary session of three Senate committees today that the Administration's plans for postwar currency stabilization include a partial return to the gold standard for most of the nations of the world.

This would be accomplished, he said in a statement read to a closed session of the Foreign Relations, Banking and Postwar Economic Committees, by an agreement among participating nations fixing the value of currencies in terms of gold.

The Treasury proposal as outlined by the Secretary involves formation of an international stabilization fund and an agreement among participating nations not to engage in competitive depreciation of their currencies.

Fixed Currencies

The purpose of the fund would be to promote the maintenance of currency stability.

This stability would in large measure be secured, the Secretary said, by fixing the value of currency in terms of gold, and by providing that changes could not be made without consultation with other members, an arrangement similar to that of the tri-partite agreement negotiated among France, Great Britain, and the United States in 1936.

Control of the stabilization fund would be in the hands of an international board appointed by the governments of member countries.

The Secretary said the Treasury feels that international currency stability is necessary to postwar reconstruction and resumption of private trade and finance.

Senators said the plan, the outline of which already has been communicated to 34 nations, involves establishment of an international bank from which contributing countries could obtain loans to stabilize their currency for world-trade purposes, but not for internal support of their monetary system.

Mr. Morgenthau declined to discuss the plan after the closed session, but one Senator said it was his understanding that the primary capitalization of the proposed international bank would be $5,000,000,000.

All Would Contribute

Signatory countries would contribute to the capitalization in proportion to the amount of gold they held and the amount of their international trade balances. No country, however, would have voting rights exceeding 25 per cent, despite the size of its contribution to the capital.

As outlined by the conferees, the plan would involve pegging all currencies to gold at a fixed legal value and stabilizing the exchange so the value of the dollar would be the same in all nations entering the agreement. These nations' currency, likewise, would have a fixed and relatively unvarying value in the United States.

Some members said it was their understanding that an international currency might be established, with the "unitas," valued at about $10, set up as the standard medium of exchange. It was emphasized, however, that the plans are tentative and that final details of the program would await suggestions from the 34 countries invited to contribute ideas.

There was no definite statement, some members said, whether the Treasury is thinking of calling a world monetary conference in the near future.

Mr. Morgenthau has arranged to go before the House Banking and Foreign Affairs Committees tomorrow for a similar explanation of the plan, but senators said that so far they could learn no immediate legislation is being suggested by the Treasury.

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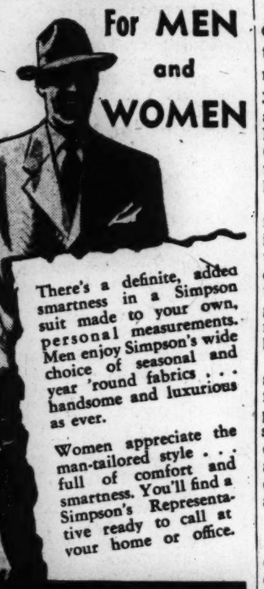

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Modern Art From Argentina

Museum of Modern Art

New York Museum Exhibits Works of Latin-American Artists

Paintings interpreting life "south of the border" are now on display at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. This painting, "New Chicago Athletic Club," shows members of a Buenos Aires boys' group.

Latin-American Exhibit in N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 5—Paintings interpreting the life of the people "south of the border" are being shown in the large exhibition of Latin-American art now on display at the Museum of Modern Art here. It marks the acquisition of 224 items to the works of Latin America already assembled by the Museum and will be on view through May 9.

One of the larger canvases shows members of a Buenos Aires boys' club in what is entitled "The New Chicago Athletic Club," a painting by Antonio Berni of Argentina, purchased through the Inter-American Fund. Boy types, portraying the underprivileged, the curious, and the bold, have a fundamental similarity to what might be found in any boys' club in a large city of the United States.

Villas with brilliant flowers, festivals with gay figures, farm vistas, and Spanish architecture provide a variety of scenes having a special interest. Abstract and surrealist compositions are included, as well as a display of Mexican political broadsheets, outstanding for their humor. One of the new acquisitions is a mural by Portinari, donated by the Brazilian Government.

The Museum's collection of Latin-American art started in 1935 with a gift from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

U. S. Shipyards Set Record In March for Construction

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP) — American shipyards in March established a new record for construction of merchant vessels by turning out 146 ships aggregating 1,516,000 deadweight tons.

The Maritime Commission in announcing these figures said they represent the equivalent of an annual construction rate of 18,000,000 tons and represented approximately five ships a day—a goal officials had not expected to be reached until May.

The March achievement compared wtih previous record construction of 130 ships totaling 1,239,200 tons in February.

The vessels delivered in March include 103 of the Liberty type, 19 of the Maritime Commission C-type 12 large tankers, 11 special types and one seagoing tug.

The announced figures did not include an additional quantity of small craft, including three harbor tugs.

West Coast shipyards held their lead last month, accounting for 50.89 per cent of the total tonnage. The East Coast produced 36.49 per cent, and the Gulf Coast 12.62 per cent.

Huge Mold Lofts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 5—The newest large industrial unit in the Metropolitan area, built especially to facilitate production to defeat the Axis, was officially opened at the Todd Hoboken Dry Docks, Inc., Hoboken, N. J., unit of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, recently when the new industrial building of the yard was turned over for active use.

Housing one of the largest mold lofts in any ship repair yard in the nation, the building also contains a furnace room and plate, tin, pipe and blacksmith shops.

A serious obstacle in construction of the building, on which preliminary ground-clearing work was begun early in August of 1942, was the fact that it had to be built on ground which but a few short months before had been completely under water. More than 1,200 wood and steel piles had to be sunk to assure a proper foundation, and underground obstructions in the form of old foundations of the Erie Railroad Company, former owners of the property, had to be excavated and removed.

War Worker's Art In New York Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Paintings by an artist who works in the shipyards during the day and uses his evenings for making pictorial signs to inspire workers in the war effort are included in an exhibition, "Art, a Weapon for Total War," now to be seen at the New School for Social Research at 66 West Twelfth Street. The exhibition has been arranged by the Victory Workshop of the Artists League of America and will be open to the public through April 16.

In addition to the work of Joseph Tonnar, the artist mentioned, whose paintings have been shown in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., some of the most recent Russian news posters and cartoons, caricatures, three-dimensional displays and puppetry are shown.

"The Victory Workshop feels that the exhibition is keenly needed at this time to point out to people and organizations engaged in war work the many practical ways in which art can contribute to their efforts to win the war," Charles Keller, Director of the Victory Workshop, said.

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Ovation Given Mme. Chiang By Hollywood Bowl Throng

By David Lu
Washington Representative of the Central News Agency of China
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 5—One of the greatest and most spectacular shows ever produced in this motion picture colony was staged yesterday in Hollywood Bowl as a farewell tribute to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's fighting Generalissimo, as she ended her tour across the United States and her last official public engagement.

Thirty thousand spectators sat for two hours and thirty minutes in this outdoor amphitheater enwrapped in an atmosphere of seriousness and went away more aware than ever that they had met a great woman and that America's responsibility to the world should be much greater than in the past.

Only Hollywood could put on a show like this one. It was all for Mme. Chiang and the motion picture industry contriubted a full share. The program and music were entirely and specially composed and produced for Mme. Chiang. No one has ever received such honors and tribute here before.

Special Narrative

Mme. Chiang, sitting in a special box with members of her official party and high ranking civil, Army and Navy officials, apparently enjoyed the whole show.

A special symphonic narrative called "China," staged by William Dieterle, presented a fast-moving picture of China in the past to China at war. Two hundred Chinese men, women and little tots, took part in the moving pageant. One hundred little school boys and girls in colorful costumes sat along the stage and sang in Chinese the famous song "Water Lily."

In Hollywood fashion, 18 leading actresses, led by Mary Pickford, presented Mme. Chiang with a bouquet and were later introduced individually to her by David O. Selznick.

When Mme. Chiang ascended the lectern the whole hillside seemed to rise. For 30,000 people as one man stood up and applauded, then silence fell across the audience.

China will not be cheated of an equitable peace, she said at the climax of her address, "no matter how belated may be the final victory."

Foresight Confirmed

Her country's "long continued resistance in the face of formidable difficulties proves that our envisionment of the situation both psychologically and militarily was correct," she continued. "To those skeptics who sneered at China's 'magnetic strategy' I should like to ask: what other people in the modern world has endured the agonies of war for so long and so bravely, held so tenaciously and so staunchly to the defense of principles as the Chinese people? And in the face of such odds in fighting equipment? . . .

"We shall not be cozened of an equitable peace. We shall not permit aggression to raise its satanic head and threaten man's greatest heritage: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all peoples."

Mme. Chiang's speech, which was radiocast over the country, appeared to be more serious than her previous ones given in the East and Middle West. Even this make-believe-land of Hollywood was stunned and appalled by the distinguished visitor.

Much of what she told of the tragic withdrawals of the Chinese Army, people, and Government headquarters from Nanking, Hankow and finally to Chungking were meant to bring home to the American people the actualities of war.

And when Mme. Chiang told about the fateful days of the fall of Nanking and the subsequent atrocities by the Japanese on all people, alike, a gray American bomber roared overhead as if to remind the people that war is still not too far off.

Mme. Chiang left the bowl as the sun was setting in the west to the tune of "The Madame Chiang Kai-shek March" specially composed by Herbert Stothart and played by the combined service bands and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mme. Chiang expects to prolong her stay here two or three more days and according to schedule will make a special trip to San Diego to speak to the Consolidated aircraft factory workers. The party will then entrain for New York City.

Much Rubber Is Saved By Armed Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The armed forces are trying to set a good example for civilians in both saving and producing scarce materials.

Both the Army and the Navy are accomplishing great things in the conservation of limited rubber supplies, and now the Army announces that it intends to make large use of the plow, the rake, and the hoe in growing victory gardens at all camps where suitable soil is handy to living quarters so as to provide a share of the vegetables soldiers require for their mess.

The Bureau of Naval Aeronautics has outlined a conservation program for 1943, which it expects will save from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of crude rubber in radio and electrical equipment alone. That saving, however, is conditional on the applicability of a new plastic as 100 per cent replacement of hard rubber battery cases and separators. The plastic has proved satisfactory in laboratory tests.

Supreme Court Refuses Review of Treason Case

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant owner convicted of treason against the United States and sentenced to hang, failed to obtain a Supreme Court review. He was alleged to have harbored Peter Krug, a German aviator who escaped from a Canadian prison camp.

Among other actions, the court:

Agreed to review a decision by Judge Thomas W. Slick in the Federal District Court at South Bend., Ind., holding unconstitutional the delegation of rent-control powers in the Office of Price Administration.

Agreed to review litigation to test the constitutionality of a curfew imposed on West Coast enemy aliens by Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command.

Refused to reconsider a March 1 decision that a state may not fix minimum prices for milk sold to the Federal Government for military use on federal territory.

Held in a 7-2 opinion by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, from which Justices Stanley F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter dissented, that when the State Department grants immunity to a vessel of a friendly foreign nation, the courts must accept this action "as a conclusive determination by the political arm of the Government that the continued retention of the vessel interferes with the proper conduct of our foreign relations." The litigation involved a ship to which Peru claimed ownership and against which a $100,000 damage suit was filed at New Orleans.

Ruled that the owner of common voting stock of a corporation need not pay a Federal income tax upon a stock dividend based upon corporate earnings and paid in nonvoting common stock of the corporation.

Communications System Co-ordinated in Canada

OTTAWA, April 5 (AP)—Establishment of Defence Communications, Ltd., a Crown company to co-ordinate "certain telegraph, telephone, and other communications systems in Canada on behalf of the armed forces" and to provide additional equipment for such systems, was announced last night by the Munitions Department.

How fast could You figure a War Worker's Pay Check?

IT'S a big job in itself to figure *straight time, overtime, piece-work rates* and the like . . . and then make numerous deductions for *Social Security, War Bonds, Victory Tax, Hospitalisation, Insurance,* and many more. • Multiply the figure work required for *one* pay check by thousands and tens of thousands . . . don't you wonder how millions of war workers ever get paid on time? • The National Payroll Machine was war-born to meet this need. It posts, computes, classifies and prints the war worker's check and pay statement and provides other essential records at one touch of a single "net-pay" key. It does its work systematically, mechanically . . . faster and better than it was ever done before. • Already, it is saving vital man-hours for great war plants — helping win America's battle of production.

This is only one of many mechanized systems built by National to save man-hours and provide protection over money and records — for business, industry, government, and the public. • A limited number of new and a large stock of modern used Nationals are available for business needs.

Wherever records are kept or money is handled, there is need for some product of The National Cash Register Company

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SYSTEMS — INFORMATION — SALES — SUPPLIES — SERVICE — REPAIRS

Women's Activities: Camp Fire Leaders Sought

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Martha Frances Allen, Camp Fire's new National Executive was in Boston this past week-end making a strong plea for more adult leaders for teen-age girls.

"All youth and social agencies have been hard hit by the war," she said in an interview. "The Government has asked us to expand our programs in housing-project and boomtown areas, but if we cannot get leaders, we cannot expand."

People do not realize, she said, that work with Camp Fire, Girl Scout, and Girl Reserve organizations is an essential service. Many leaders have had to give up their groups because they must earn their own livings now that their husbands are in the Army or because they have large families to manage and can no longer get any help, but others, she said, have been lured by the glamour of jobs that appear to have more direct connection with winning the war.

Miss Allen points out, however, that a Camp Fire leader has a chance to multiply her contribution to war service by many pairs of eager hands. In Great Falls, Montana, for instance, Camp Fire Girls have collected, strained, and packed more than 10,000 pounds of grease. In Waco, Texas, they took complete charge of a theater-sponsored war bond drive and in three months sold $75,000 worth. In Providence, R. I., they planned for and are now running a library in the new Tonomy Hill housing district.

It's Helping Postwar World

Helping girls to carry out such projects as these is not only helping to win the war, according to Miss Allen, but is helping to build a sound postwar world. For it is training the future citizens of that world to understand the problems of community living and to shoulder the responsibility for solving them.

Miss Allen has just come back from a trip to the West Coast. Everywhere she found urgent need for leadership—a need that is spotlighted, she said, by the mounting delinquency among girls. In some western cities delinquency has increased 100 per cent since the war, she was told. The average increase is 25 per cent.

Teen-age girls, even those in the most protected homes, need an opportunity to participate in war service, Miss Allen believes. "It gives them emotional relief," she said, "while working in a group their own age gives them a sense of security which fortifies them against the strains of war."

Camp Fire is gearing its program to the requests of local defense councils, Miss Allen explained. In one area the need may be for girls to help with child care; in another, farmers may want their assistance. Courses are arranged accordingly. The effort is to prepare the girls to serve their individual communities in whatever way they will be most useful.

Going to Help Farmers

As last year, Camp Fire Girls will help farmers with berry-picking and weeding this coming summer. No girl under 14 will be allowed to serve as a farm aide this season, however, she said. In order to avoid last summer's dilemma, when there were not enough leaders for the work camps, the national organization is now trying to get volunteer leaders trained ahead of time.

Because she likes people and because she has a vision of what Camp Fire can do for the individual girl—the world citizen of tomorrow—Miss Allen assumes her duties as National Executive with enthusiastic zeal. Although she was never a Camp Fire girl herself, she had much to do with the organization for a number of years before her formal connection with it began slightly more than a year ago, when she joined the national staff in New York.

As supervisor of community activities on the Greenhills Housing Project, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and then with the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority, she worked with Camp Fire and all types of youth organizations. Part of her job was to see that the facilities of such groups were made available to the residents of the housing projects.

Miss Allen spoke in Boston on Saturday at the fourteenth annual New England district meeting. District officers elected for the year are: Dean Elsbeth Melville, Westbrook Junior College, Portland, Maine, chairman, and H. Gordon Pilkington, Danbury, Conn., vice-chairman.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Camp Fire Girl and Leader Meet National Executive

Left to right: Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive of Camp Fire Girls; Margaret Ann Kaufmann, member of the Kinguhua Group, Boston, and Lester W. Dearborn, President of Greater Boston Council.

Sermons Given From Pulpits In the Greater Boston Area

Extracts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. William Robert Leslie, at St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline:

"The light of Christianity is not to be locked up in a sanctuary or concealed within the breast. This light is to be set shining in our every-day world. In the dimout of this global war, we need lives that shine with faith and courage. . . . The radiant qualities of Christ must be made to live and move in our human world."

The Rev. John Alexander Mackay, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary, at the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian-Congregational):

"The Bible has been the great pioneer in popular education. The reading of it also has left its imprint on the style and thought of the greatest masters of literature. The Bible never can be understood by those who approach it in a patronizing mood.

"The Book gives up its secret only to those who come to it in an agony of desire. Sometimes the desire for physical succor, as in the case of Eddie Rickenbacker and his friends, makes Bible reading, prayer to God, real . . . Our greatest single, spiritual need in American life today is to restore the Bible to the place it once occupied in home life."

The Rev. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church (Congregational):

"The joy of salvation already beginning—the thrill of emerging little by little yet more and more from the kind of living we are ashamed of into the life we have always longed to be able to live—that is what really does come to every man who from the fundamental Christian creed, 'God is like Jesus,' proceeds to its obvious corollary, 'God is our Friend,' and thinks and acts from that moment forward on the assumption that it is true."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley at the Arlington Street Church, (Unitarian): "The church in the 20th century has failed in many respects. It has allowed itself to be distracted from seeking first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and has sold its birthright for a mess of pottage. It has drifted away from its first love, and has become divided and impotent because of self-love. . . .

"We know the argument that it is the people, and not the church, that have failed; but the people are the church. . . ."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler of New York at the University Lutheran Church: "The great fault of our faith is that we would make it ourselves. In our self-confidence we prefer to have a religion which bears the stamp of our own manufacture. Such a faith, although very comfortable at the start, soon fails under the burden of life. Only a revealed religion can stand the test of wear and time."

The Rev. Frank E. Dudley at the North Congregational Church, Cambridge: "Anyone who seeks to discover God's will in one of life's crises, and who expects to find a disclosure of God's will in one of the thoughts or purposes emerging in his own inner life, must undertake certain rigid self-discipline. Only as he undertakes and completes these disciplines can he avoid the peril of confusing God's will with his own.

"Anyone who honestly wants to hear God's voice, know His will and have His help can do so. . . . The experience of discovering God's will is as individual a thing as the experience of finding friendship or sharing love."

$350,000 Gap In Red Cross Fund Closing

Heroic efforts to take up the present $350,000 slack in the Red Cross War Fund drive in Boston went on today as the fifth report luncheon disclosed that men in the armed services were proving to be active salesmen for the Red Cross.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, praised Red Cross work lavishly. Letters read from servicemen disclosed an immense strength of support for it among those who benefit most. General Chairman George F. Rowley declared public response was confirming the wisdom of continuing the campaign beyond the end of March, its original termination date. "Slowly but positively," he said, "we are gaining ground in an advance that must not be allowed to stall. We will not quit."

The luncheon was cheered by receipt of $101 from inmates of the State Prison at Charlestown—a gift which Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman declared was entirely voluntary and unexpected. One of the prisoners, serving a life sentence, donated a five-foot model racing yacht which was auctioned off at the luncheon.

China Relief Holds Luncheon April 15

Widespread local interest in China and its problems is indicated in the enthusiastic response to the announcement that the Chinese-American women's division of United China Relief is to hold a luncheon open to public subscription at 12:45 p. m. on Thursday, April 15, at the Copley-Plaza.

Business has been pouring into the China Center, 367 Boylston Street, Boston, where mail-order reservations are being received and luncheon tickets are sold, according to Miss Lydia Dan, executive director of the women's division, who will introduce the speaker, Anthony H. George, British Consul-General in Boston. Formerly British Consul-General in Shanghai, Mr. George knew Miss Dan and her mother, the late Princess Shou Shan, during his long years in the consular service in China. His subject will be "Shanghai Under the Japanese Invaders."

Among the hostesses who will officiate at various war relief organization tables are: Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, representing Russian War Relief; Mrs. T. J. Duncan Fuller for the English-Speaking Union; Mrs. Charles Toppan, British War Relief Society; Mrs. Frank Roberts, Friends of China, Inc., and Mrs. J. Philip Lane, representing American Friends of Czechoslovakia.

5 New Englanders Are Nazi Prisoners

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The names of 81 United States soldiers, including five New Englanders, who are held as prisoners of war by Germany have been announced by the War Department.

The New Englanders include:

Interned by Germany at Dulag Luft:

Connecticut

Holmstrom, 2d Lieut. Carl E. Henry—Mrs. Anna Holmstrom, mother, Branford.

Massachusetts

Cobban, Staff Sergeant Frederick—Mrs. Beatrice Cobban, mother, North Quincy.
Johnson, Sergeant Edward F.—Mrs. Florence A Smith, mother, Methuen.

Interned by Germany, camp unstated:

Connecticut

Markiewicz, Staff Sergeant Joseph L.—Mrs. Helen Markiewicz, wife, Shelton.

Massachusetts

Lupica, Sergeant Peter G.—Mrs. Louise I. Lupica, mother, Brockton.

He's Army's Youngest Brigadier General

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP) — A 35-year-old pilot and aircraft observer has become the Army's youngest Brigadier General, a check of War Department records shows.

He is William E. Hall, of St. Louis, who was born in McAlester, Okla., Oct. 22, 1907, and graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1929.

Pilot Hall, whose nomination for the temporary rank of Brigadier General was approved by the Senate Saturday, now is on duty in Washington, and recently was designated as one of the three deputy chiefs of staff of the Army Air Forces.

Prior to Hall's nomination as Brigadier General, the youngest man holding that rank was Laurence S. Kuter, also rated as a pilot and combat observer. Kuter, Born in Rockford, Ill., May 28, 1905, was promoted to the temporary rank of Brigadier General in February, 1942, when he was 36. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1927.

Call for Rummage Is Issued by Women

Calling all rummage! The Women's Committee of the Crosscup-Pishon Post is beginning now to prepare for its sixth annual rummage sale to be held in Horticultural Hall on May 11. Proceeds from the sale will be used to provide two-week vacations at the Salvation Army's Camp Wonderland, Lake Massapoag, Sharon, for underprivileged children and war mothers.

From now until their next meeting on April 9, the women will be soliciting the aid of their friends. After April 12 all are asked to send rummage marked "For the Crosscup-Pishon Post" to the Boston Storage Warehouse, where the Post has a large vault. On May 8 it will be removed to Horticultural Hall and then an SOS will be sent to the men—to spend the afternoon of Sunday, May 9, helping unpack the goods and arrange the displays.

Mrs. H. Lyman Armes is Chairman of the Women's Committee. Table chairmen for the sale include: Mrs. Alex Kennedy, men's clothing; Mrs. Arthur J. Fleming, women's clothing; Mrs. Thomas H. Riley, women's coats; Mrs. Arthur F. Rush, children's clothing; Mrs. Robert T. Portal, household goods; Mrs. George C. Wiswell, bric-a-brac; Mrs. Thomas A. Fitzgerald, books and toys; Mrs. Claude S. Hartwell, millinery; Mrs. George H. Manks, shoes; Mrs. William M. Selberg, underwear and neckwear; Mrs. Carroll J. Swan, treasures; Mrs. John L. MacNeil, checking and wrapping; Mrs. William J. McDonald and Mrs. James G. Lunney.

Malden Club Juniors Win Drama Contest

At the annual spring meeting of Massachusetts junior clubwomen on Saturday, a team from the Malden Junior Old and New won the annual drama contest. The Malden Club was one of three which presented one-act plays in the final competition. It gave Lydia Nadel's "Women Who Wait" and the cast included the Misses Muriel Hyslip, Mary Lou Letherman, Beverly Merrill, Ruth Devine, Prudence Porteous, and Barbara Jane Kinney. They will receive a silver cup at the annual junior conference at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, in June.

4 Weeks of Farming Offered to 50 Boys

Four weeks of practical farming will be available to 50 selected boys of Junior High School age this summer at the Farm and Trades School on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor, Headmaster William M. Meacham announced today. Chosen from Greater Boston schools, the boys will live in dormitories and divide their day between sports, scouting and farming.

The Farm and Trades School is a private institution having 157 acres of land, a herd of 50 prize Guernsey cattle, a flock of 600 laying hens, and vegetable, fruit, beef and poultry production.

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Distinguished Mexicans To Visit Harvard

Dr. Gonzalo Bautista, Governor of the State of Puebla, Mexico, and Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, are on their way to Boston today for a four-day official visit that signifies the close relations of Harvard University and Puebla in studying earthquakes and the stars.

The distinguished Mexican visitors are bringing an invitation from President Avila Camacho for Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory and several other North American physicists to attend a conference in Puebla during the first week of May.

These exchanges across the Rio Grande remind Boston that Harvard has for some time been collaborating with the Mexican Government in establishing the new National Astrophysical Observatory at Tonanzintla, near Puebla.

Coming down from the stars, Harvard is also helping Mexico set up a seismograph station for keeping track of how the Mexican earth trembles when its volcanoes turn in their sleep.

With Dr. Bautista and Dr. Castillo Najera when they arrive in Boston this evening will be an official party scheduled to include Dr. Luis Enrique Erro, Director of the National Astrophysical Observatory; Dr. Carlos Graef, Assistant Director; Salvador Duhart M., First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, Washington, and Dr. Frederico Jimenez O'Farril.

When Dr. Shapley leaves for Mexico later this month he is to be accompanied by Mrs. Shapley, Dr. James G. Baker of Harvard Observatory; Dr. Percy W. Bridgman, Harvard mathematician, Dr. L. Don Leet of the Harvard Seismograph Station, and Dr. I. I. Rabi, a Columbia University professor working currently at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

During their Boston stay the Mexican visitors are to be honored and entertained by the State, the city, and numerous cultural institutions. A special meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences will be convened in tribute to them at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow in the Society's Newbury Street headquarters.

OWI Chief Speaks April 6

Alan Cranston, head of the foreign language division of the Office of War Information, is to be the speaker at the luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler tomorrow. An extra feature is to be a presentation in person of radio station WLAW's Devy Edwards and her all-girl "Service Salute."

Yo, for Day of Yeoman

By a Staff Photographer

Missouri Sailor 'Shown' Boston

Receiver of ticket No. 100,000 at the Buddies Club on Boston Common, Robert N. McPheeters, Yeoman 2d Class, of Kansas City, Mo., was "doing Boston" in fine style today, including a call on Governor Saltonstall, who is shown here with him at the State House. Luncheons and dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and an evening at a local night club were still ahead of Yeoman McPheeters, who had breakfast in bed at the Copley-Plaza this morning.

Just a Day With a Busy Yeoman

Moanfully regretting that he had "but one day to give to this sort of work," Yeoman Robert N. McPhetter dropped in at the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon for luncheon with Kay Aldrich, magazine-cover girl with the Mary Martin Show.

He had just finished whirlwind auditions with Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin, a big bond rally at Jordan Marsh Company, and a back-stage visit with Xavier Cugat and Lina Romay, at the RKO Boston Theater, and it was pleasant sitting down for a moment.

This morning he was awakened at the Copley-Plaza, where he had spent the night, to a scrumptious breakfast in bed. Then, after a session with the hotel barber and manicurist had set out on a round of celebrity-visiting, which will climax with dinner at the Ritz with Mary Martin tonight, and an evening at the Shangri La night club.

It all began as Yeoman McPheeters dropped into the Buddies Club on Boston Common, and was handed the 100,000th ticket, entitaling him to be a "millionaire for a day" as Boston's guest. After three years in the Navy, it was a never-to-be-forgotten event.

Justice Cabot Takes His Seat

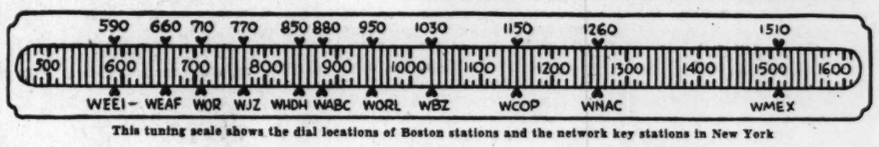
Induction of Charles C. Cabot of Dover as a Justice of the Superior Court took place today in the equity motion session of the Suffolk Superior Court.

Chief Justice John P. Higgins and Justices Harold P. Williams and David F. Dillon were on the bench with Judge Cabot. Clerk Thomas Dorgan of the Superior Civil Court read the Judges' commission.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents. Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. FM W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mrs. Roosevelt: Launching Aircraft Carrier	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Mar. Arketook, soprano;	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots: "Post"	W. Sutherland, baritone	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:30	The Family-Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Nobody's Children": dramatization	Joan Merrill, songs
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch		Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Lewis' Musical Mystery
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol': drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The Waac Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Hollywood; songs	News Highlights	"Salute to Worcester"; variety show; songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	Bing Crosby, songs		News from Abroad	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	Red Cross Drama	Musical program	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Musical program	Irene Dunne, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Miguelito Valdes' Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	The Barries; Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond": drama	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Bing Crosby, Bob Hope,	"Counterspy": espionage	"Great Artists": Francia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	Ginny Simms in	drama	White, J. Melton; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	"Road to Morocco"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board; guest panel	Classical Album
9:45		"Orch. "Short Mystery"	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "Journey for Margaret"	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine; Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Raymond Clapper, news	News; Defense talk
10:15		Gracie Fields, songs	"Information Please":	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Todd Grant, news
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music		Musical Roundup	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:15	N Calmer-W Shirer	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:30	Rideout: Master	Fishermen's Program	"Hot Copy": newspaper	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	"Stars in Review"	sketch	Arthur Mann	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Dress Parade	News comments	
7:30	'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	
7:45	News; War Summary	Musical program; News	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Gleason	Uncle Sam; drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	'Uncle Sam': OWI Prgrm	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	'Kitty Foyle'	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Women of America': sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Interviews	"Road of Life": sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	"Poll of Hits"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew, interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	House Party; variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"		"David Harum": sketch	show; Orchestra	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler: talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio String Concert;	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; Post	Joline, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	"Across Caribbean"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Royal Canadian Air Force	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Band; Sgt Causton, con.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sheelah Carter	Lou Breese's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The Waac Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	"Tempting Tom; Fighting	Alec Templeton, piano	News from Abroad	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Star Revue	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Talks	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Coast Artillery Band;	"Confidentially Yours"	Gems from the Ballett
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	"You and the War"	Speakers	Fred Lang, news	Carmen Miranda, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al B. Jolson, Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Dramatization
8:45	Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	'This Is Our Enemy';	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orches.; 'Short Mystery'	Fibber McGee and Molly	dramatization	Variety Hour; Music
10:00	"Jazz Laboratory";	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	Raym'd Scott's Or.	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassell's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Harry James's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout: Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Widely Varied Programs On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra plays the Triumphal March from Verdi's "Aida," the Waltz from Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" and Forst's "Mexican Serenade." Richard Crooks, tenor, sings the Liberian National Anthem and an old Welsh Air, "All Through the Night." He also sings Carnivali's "Canto de Amore" and Foster's "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Francia White, soprano, and James Melton, tenor, make their first joint appearance since the inauguration of the Great Artists' Series, singing a duet, "O Soave Fanciulla" from Puccini's "La Boheme." For her solos Miss White will sing Bizet's "Ouvre ton Coeur" and the "Indian Love Call" from Friml's "Rose Marie." Mr. Melton sings "Give Me One Hour" from Friml's "The White Eagle" and Rubinstein's "Since First I Met Thee." Donald Voorhees' orchestra plays Debussy's "Girl with the Flaxen Hair" and the Rosenkavalier Waltzes by Richard Strauss, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

At 10 p. m. on same station, Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing "Lover" from Rodger's "Love Me Tonight," and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings "My Journey's End" by Fay Foster. The choral presentations are "My Best to You" by Isham Jones and a New Moon Medley by Romberg. Percy Faith conducts the orchestra, playing his own arrangement of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India."

"Highway Patrol" is a new Monday-Friday series dramatizing actual wartime experiences of the nation's state troopers, MBS-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

Henry Aldrich and his pal, Homer Brown, come to Massachusetts to participate in a special "Salute to Worcester" program. Mayor William A. Bennett will welcome them and other guests, including Kay Ivers, Hum and Strum and Teddy Laine's Orchestra. Chester Gaylord will be master-of-ceremonies, WBZ-WBZA, 6:15 p. m.

A dramatized tribute to aviation test pilots will be given on "Ceiling Unlimited" with Preston Foster in the leading role, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Ray Milland in an original radio drama about the United States Coast Guards, entitled "Submarine Astern," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Ginny Simms co-star in Cecil B. DeMille's radio adaptation of "The Road to Morocco," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m., on same station, Screen Guild Players present Journey for Margaret" with Robert Young, Margaret O'Brien and William Severn in their original screen roles.

Cornelia Otis Skinner and Jan Struthers are guests on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

John J. Diehl

John J. Diehl, who passed on at his West Medford home Sunday, was the inventor of the "back binder" now used by all banks throughout the country. Also he was one of the early sponsors of the Christmas Club savings system which has grown to tremendous proportions during the past decade.

Mr. Diehl was New England sales agent for the banking system division of Rand McNally Company. Born in Leavenworth, Kan., Mr. Diehl was one of the originators and charter member of North Shore Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Chicago. He also was a member of the Medinah Shrine and Consistory of Chicago, and Middlesex Chapter, No. 64, O. E. S., Medford.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: Oliver Stewart. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15. p. m.—Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News: Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soires.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News: Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5.30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music: News
6:30 p. m.—Maria Berini: songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam: drama.
7.00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—S

New Bay State Relief Burden From WPA Is Relatively Light

Liquidation of the Work Projects Administration probably will return only a relatively small number of needy persons to the relief rolls of Massachusetts towns and cities, according to the office of the State Administrator of the WPA.

Although about 5,000 WPA workers will now have to be taken care of in other ways than by the Federal Government, in many cases other members of the family now have jobs and will be able to give support, it is anticipated.

The great percentage of the WPA workers have already found jobs in industry and business. The number that has had to be dropped in the final period of the WPA's discontinuance, with April 30 the last day, covers this 5,000. More than half of these have already been dismissed.

During the past six or eight months it has been obvious that the need for a work relief program such as the WPA was lessening, officials comment, and this was recognized by the Washington Administration in President Roosevelt's order of Dec. 4 calling for the WPA to be closed out. During its career the WPA furnished an excellent barometer of unemployment conditions, and employment has been rising at a record rate.

Most Withdrawals Voluntary

For the past several months the voluntary resignations have been so great that the WPA has not had to make many forcible separations, as the situation is outlined by officials. Resignations have been averaging between six and eight per cent weekly. When quotas have been reduced on order from Washington, the voluntary quits have nearly taken care of the cuts.

The group which will find the end of the WPA most of a hardship consist of men and women, principally women, in the older age brackets without particular skills, and also of younger people with disabilities who have not been able to obtain employment in competitive industry.

Many of the older workers find themselves in an awkward pocket, where they are too old to fit into the hiring practices of industry but not old enough to qualify for payments for old-age assistance furnished jointly by the Federal and State Governments. Old-age assistance begins at 65.

The women in this group have been largely engaged on sewing projects, which were discontinued this week. Fortunately a big WPA sewing project in Everett has just been taken over by the Army, and negotiations to the same end are on in several other towns and cities. The WPA's sewing projects rehabilitated many millions of dollars worth of Army uniforms, blankets, and other items.

The WPA workers who will now return to the relief rolls of Massachusetts communities are distributed throughout the State, and the new relief burden falling on any single town or city will not be great, as WPA headquarters estimates the outlook.

Three Years Tapering Off.

Decline of the WPA has been going on for more than three years. From its highwater mark of 136,000 in February of 1939, its quota had gotten down for instance to 74,550 in October of 1940. As the war in Europe continued to increase its demands on American industry, the skilled workers on the WPA left. When they could exchange a WPA job paying skilled mechanics $21.40 a week, for a job in industry paying vastly more, they did not tarry on the WPA.

As demand for skills intensified, the WPA set up its own vocational schools in collaboration with the State Department of Education, and gave training to many of its people.

The WPA requirement that one of its workers, if offered a job under favorable conditions, must accept also helped to encourage migration from the public pay roll.

During the past year the purpose of the WPA here has been to get as many off its rolls as possible, officials continued, adding they felt these efforts had been very successful. When President Roosevelt in December called for discontinuance of the WPA, there were still about 13,500 in pay roll status in Massachusetts.

Four Freedoms Are Stressed In Proclamation for Army Day

War Activities in New England

In a proclamation for Army Day tomorrow, Governor Saltonstall asks "all our people on the Home Front to equal the fighting qualities of our men and women of the Army by deed, action and word, in preserving and protecting those Four Freedoms for which we are fighting."

"Our Army will observe this day continuously until the present conflict is won," he said, in setting the 16th annual celebration of the day which commemorates the entrance of this country into the first World War.

Alan C. Virtue, Commander of the Greater Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, in pointing out that his organization "is the originator and sponsor" of Army Days, recalled that "in the past we have celebrated with dinners, parades and speakers, and have carried out extensive programs all over the country to publicize Army Day. This year the War Department has issued an order foregoing the usual celebrations—no parades, nor large dinners, and a strict adherence to national conservation policies on transportation, fuel and food."

Ship Launchings

Two Liberty ships were launched today by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine.

The Emma Willard, honoring the educator and poet, was sponsored by Miss Anne F. Hazlewood of Hohokus, N. J., President of the Student Government Association of the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y., which was founded in 1818.

The Joseph Warren, honoring the Boston patriot who took part in the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, was sponsored by Mrs. Mary Warren Murphy of New York, a descendant.

As the fourth in the past six weeks, a submarine was launched yesterday by the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn. The Cero was sponsored by Mrs. Daniel E. Barbey of Washington, wife of a Rear Admiral.

Engineer Officers

In the 26th class of Engineer officers who just received commissions as second lieutenants on graduating from the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va., were 17 from Massachusetts: Garrett Francis Bowler, Holyoke; Archibald Ross Christie, Dorchester; Edward Stephen Creighton, Uxbridge; Vincent Foster Gardner, Worcester; Robert Richard Germain, Worcester; Martin Craig Gowdey, Amherst; Richard Alden Grout, Wellesley Hills; John Taconis, North Attleboro; Harold Joseph O'Brien, West Somerville; John Conead Paquin, New Bedford; Harold Francis Phillips, Weston; Vincent Patrick Romeo, Revere; William Shea, Worcester; Oliver Stevens, Jr., Lowell; Paul Joseph Stoll, Oxford; William Andrew Twohig, East Milton; and Richard Bigelow Warren, Northampton.

Dartmouth Class

Without ceremony, 400 commissioned Navy officers graduated Saturday from the 60-day course at Dartmouth College, as the fifth class since the training school was established there last July.

New Waac Center

As members of the first group to undergo training at the Waac's Fifth Training Center, 43 enrollees from the Boston area departed Saturday for Camp Ruston, La.

Work Pledge

A "Work Pledge For Victory," in the drive against absenteeism, has been signed by each of the 656 employees of the Narragansett Machine Company, it was disclosed today by Robert A. Hurley, former Governor of Connecticut, who, as Vice-President and Director of the plant at Pawtucket, R. I., released the contents of a telegram to President Roosevelt.

The signed pledge read:

"Because this war must be fought and won by every American, each doing his share of the work and the fighting and each bearing his equal share of the responsibility and the sacrifice,

"Because I know that my part in this mighty struggle is to help fight and win the battle of production,

"And because I understand that each hour lost in production delays our eventual and inevitable victory,

"I, together with all my fellow workers of the Narragansett Machine Company, do solemnly pledge to devote my fullest energies and interests to my job and to refrain from being absent from my regular post at work except for reasons beyond my control."

Bay State Leads Fats Salvage

Patriotic New England housewives have salvaged 3,240,769 pounds of waste kitchen fats since first the War Production Board asked them to do so. The Salvage Division of WPB revealed, moreover, today that Massachusetts leads the New England states in this drive and is sixth in the national standing. However, even at that, it is only collecting 47.9 per cent of the quota that was originally set for it.

Highest yield, 77.8 per cent of the quota, comes from Florida, with South Dakota following at 72.5 per cent, Nevada at 65.5 per cent, Wyoming with 64.4 per cent, and Utah with 56.5 per cent.

Below Massachusetts comes Tennessee with 45.6 per cent, Rhode Island and Connecticut tied at 45.4 per cent, and Illinois at 44.7 per cent.

Massachusetts has thus far collected 1,911,753 pounds of waste fats, it was disclosed.

Special acknowledgment was made today by George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, of the "remarkable job" done in West Roxbury and Roslindale during the past few months in salvaging waste kitchen fats.

Where the monthly collection totalled 2,500 pounds in the beginning of the drive, February yielded 7,870 pounds and March 9,820. The campaign in these two sections is headed by Mrs. John J. Mahoney, who works under the general direction of George F. McLaughlin, Chairman of the West Roxbury Salvage Committee.

Boy Scouts have aided the committee by maintaining house-to-house calls and delivering the fats to the various meat stores in the districts, where salvage depots have been established.

Stage and Screen—North Africa as Seen by Artists

Vandamm

Group From 'Tomorrow the World'

Left to right are Dorothy Sands, Shirley Booth, Ralph Bellamy, and Nancy Nugent. The play is now running at the Wilbur.

Miss Musgrove of 'Sisters'

Gertrude Musgrove made her first appearance on the American stage last season, in the English melodrama, "Heart of a City." That Gilbert Miller production came and went on Broadway—its melodramatics seemed somehow unreal to American audiences. But fortunately for Miss Musgrove's American career, one attentive playgoer was Guthrie McClintic, husband of Katharine Cornell, who has staged all the plays in which his wife has starred in the past 15 years.

Gertrude Musgrove was the first player signed last fall for Miss Cornell's production of Anton Chekhov's Russian classic, "The Three Sisters," and she has the longest role, as youngest sister Irina, in a cast which includes such players as Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Alexander Knox, Dennis King, Tom Powers, McKay Morris, and Miss Cornell herself. "The Three Sisters," coming to the Shubert Theater for two weeks beginning this evening will mark the British player's first appearance in Boston.

Born in London, the daughter of a dental surgeon, she was schooled in France, a language which she knows well enough to have appeared in plays in Paris and in French films. At 17 her mother took her to an old friend in the theatrical business and asked him to talk her out of the idea of a stage career. Instead, he talked her mother into letting her try it. She was trained for the stage at London's Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and received its Bancroft medal for excellence in acting.

Upon graduation, Miss Musgrove was signed to a five-year contract by André Charlot. She acted in his revues, and was first starred in a musical, "Two Bouquets"—later done in the United States by Herbert and Eleanor Farjeon—which enjoyed a two years' run at the Ambassadors'. Her next thrust into the limelight was in the Terence Rattigan comedy, "French Without Tears," in London, another play which later achieved success in the U. S. Then back to musicals once more in "Farjeon's Revue."

Moviegoers have seen her in "The Girl from Maxim's", "The Divorce of Lady X," and "Rembrandt," all produced by Alexander Korda, who is her brother-in-law. Miss Musgrove has been married for 11 years to Vincent Korda, a motion picture director, and is the mother of a 10-year-old son. With her family she came to Hollywood after repeated bombings closed the pantomime in which she made her last London appearance. A year of California all but led her forever away from the stage, but Gilbert Miller tempted her to try Broadway with "Heart of a City." That experience led to her meeting Guthrie McClintic. She finds "The Three Sisters" stimulating, and boasts "there has never been less friction in any show I've ever been in."

Openings Tonight

At the Shubert—"The Three Sisters," revival of Chekhov's play, presented by Katharine Cornell with a cast which includes herself, Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, McKay Morris, Tom Powers, and Eric Dressler. Guthrie McClintic directed. Motley of London designed the costumes. Curtain at 8:30.

At the Colonial—"Claudia," return engagement of Rose Franken's play, with a cast that includes Phyllis Thaxter, Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Olga Baclanova, Adrienne Gessner, Frank Tweddell, Audrey Ridgway, and Wilton Graff. Curtain at 8:30.

© MGM

Robert Young

In "Journey for Margaret," now on the screen at the Exeter.

Paintings and Prints Shown At Fogg Museum in Cambridge

By Dorothy Adlow

Through April 24 there is to be on exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard a selection of oils, water colors, lithographs, etchings, and drawings. It is a subject exhibition, and the subject is: "North Africa Interpreted by European Artists."

The North Africa depicted in the past by many highly skilled European artists was not a battleground. On the contrary, it was a refuge, a source of inspiration, a picturesque background for heroic exploit. When the French took Algiers in 1830, artists showed an interest in Arab and Oriental themes. The costumes of the natives, the Oriental atmosphere attracted artists with a taste for the exotic and for the theatrical.

The pictures in Cambridge show North Africa as viewed by Europeans of differing origin. In characteristic fashion, the depictions vary greatly, being modified and magnified by the temperaments of the artists. This is typical of pictures in the modern world; they tell us a good deal more about the artist than they do the prospect or episode portrayed. However, we have to associate the North African scene with that Romantic interval of the 1830's.

Several of the pre-eminent painters are to be seen in this current display. The little compositions by Theodore Chasseriau are buoyant with expressive movement. The active and agitated handling of the baroque painters is carried on by these Frenchmen who have a peculiar gift for dramatization through manipulation of fluid forms and use of bright and expressive color. Arab combat is his theme. Delacroix paints an Arab Musician, Eugene Fromentin portrays a "Khan in Algiers."

Coming closer to our own time, we find that more painters are visiting Africa and that they are describing the terrain and atmosphere in many ways, some romantic, some impressionistic, some abstract. The gallery, which is hung with modern depictions of North Africa, shows scope and individuality.

Casablanca is clearly represented in the calmly laid aquarelle washes of Jean de Botton. Edy Legrand makes a sensitively felt portrayal of Algiers. Peter Takal, a Rumanian, manages to tell a good deal about "Marrahakeel Before Dawn" in a few striking black lines. Albert Marquet's "Algerian View" is sunny. Dodge Macknight's "Marakesh, Morocco," is a rose-violet panorama unfolding before us in the clarity and vividness that typifies the workmanship of that eminent American watercolorist. "The Sultan's Message" by "Pop" Hart shows that American wanderer's talents at their best.

There are many small items, prints, drawings and books. There are views of Tangiers made in the seventeenth century by Wenceslaus Holler. There are lithographs by Raffet, etchings and lithographs by Chasseriau and Delacroix, prints by the Scotchman James McBey, and by the Netherlander Philip Zilcken.

Rudolf Serkin

Who, with Adolf Busch, will give another sonata recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

Military Prints at Newport

Prints of military subjects are shown at the Newport Art Association, Newport, R. I., through April. Lent by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, this collection of 300 items is said to be the largest of its kind in the country. The display was planned as part of the program prepared at the art association for members of the armed forces stationed in Newport.

There are portrayals of American military men between 1776-1940. Drawings and colored lithographs show the men in uniform. There are separate figures, groups, and panoramic compositions of regiments. These are documentary pictures which record historic data and familiarize us with the background for combat. The better part of Mrs. Brown's collection relates to earlier epoches in our history.

There are many original colored drawings and work sheets by F. Kredel showing the varied uniforms of American soliders past and present. There are also pictures of naval and marine uniforms. Lithographs by H. A. Ogden describe military fashions between 1775-1941.

There is a series of lithographs of militia regiments from the "United States Military Magazine," prints by Hoffy and Koellner, many lithographs by Currier and Ives including "Military Review at Concord" 1859, and some entertaining genre such as "Soldier's Return" and "Sailor's Adieu."

A group of song sheets reveals the musical fashions of war, and the dance steps favored. Among them are the "Light Guard Polka," the "Men's Quick Step," "Military Quadrille," and "Mayor General McLellan's Grand March." And finally there are prints of wartime shipping.

D. A.

On the Stage

"Early to Bed," a new musical show with book and lyrics by George Marion, Jr., and music by "Fats" Waller, is now reported as a Bostonian prospect for Monday, May 17, following a New Haven engagement starting on May 13. Muriel Angelus and Mary Small are among those reported for the cast.

Nancy Nugent, daughter of Elliott Nugent and granddaughter of J. C. Nugent, made her stage debut Saturday afternoon in the cast of "Tomorrow the World" at the Wilbur.

Art Exhibitions

The Blanchon Gallery of Modern Art, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of contemptraries. Open from 4-7 p. m. daily.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Sketches from Walt Disney animated cartoons.

Copley Society of Boston, 696 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oils and water colors by Elizabeth Miller Lobinger. Through April 9.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by William Jewell. Through April 10.

Guild of Boston Artists, 163 Newbury Street—Exhibition of "Still Life and Decorative Paintings" by Members of the Guild. Through April 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Glenna Miller.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—European painters in America. Through April 23.

Ross Galleries, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group exhibition of water colors, tempera paintings, etchings and lithographs. Through April 10.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 577 Boylston Street—The Art of Colonial American and the Early Republic—Primitives of Hudson River School and their contemporaries. April 6-24.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese porcelains, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese Bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April 30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—1 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 3:30 Sundays. European and Near Eastern embroideries loaned from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. April 9-May 30. Art of Our Allies: the Netherlands. Through April 11. Early Silver of the Old South Church of Boston. Through April.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Army P-39 Airacobra.—from Drafting Board to Flight. Through April 9. Paintings by Mai-Mai-Sze. Through April 11.

Northampton—Exhibition of paintings by Vincent van Gogh. Through April 22.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries woven at Tournai Beauvais, Gobelins, Brussels, Delf, Enghein.

The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of Contemporary Russian Art. Through April 18.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Exhibition of Modigliani drawings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leon E. Brilleuin; French wallpapers; selection of paintings from the Museum collection.

Providence Art Club—Exhibition of paintings of New England by C. Gordon Harris. Through April 11.

Screen Plays and Players

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Currently released are newsreels of the Battle of Stalingrad, containing, in addition to sequences made by Russian cameramen, considerable footage made by German photographers, it is announced, and confiscated by Soviet soldiers when the Nazis retreated.

* * *

Recently shown privately in New York, and soon to be made available to the public is a film called "The Spirit of Nobel," which has Paul Muni as its narrator, and which shows Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Pearl Buck, Sigrid Unset, Maurice Maeterlinck, and other Nobel prize winners now living in the United States.

* * *

The Office of War Information has just released, for showing all over the United States, a short called "Food for Fighters," which tells of advances made in the processing and transportation of food supplies to the front under wartime pressure. Graphic in illustration are the motion picture records of the laboratory work that has resulted in improved dehydrated emergency rations for the men in the firing lines.

'More the Merrier'

New England theater owners and representatives of the press, radio, and Federal Housing Administration will see a preview of "The More the Merrier," Columbia comedy, Tuesday, at the Exeter Theater. A luncheon will follow the screening in the Sheraton Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The film is a George Stevens production, starring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea and Charles Coburn. It will begin an engagement at Loew's State and Orpheum on May 13.

Plays in Prospect

Cry Havoc—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, April 12, Allan R. Kenward's play about the nurses at Bataan, presented as the sixth and final offering of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. In New York the play opened under the title of "Proof Thro' the Night." Flora Campbell and Florence MacMichael head an all-feminine cast.

The Ghost Train—At the Copley, beginning Tuesday, April 13. Revival of the familiar melodrama to be presented by Edward Gould.

Cornelia Otis Skinner—At the Copley-Plaza ballroom on Sunday afternoon, April 18, in a program of her monologues.

Show Time—At the Shubert beginning Sunday afternoon, April 25. Vaudeville revue that has been running for months in New York. George Jessel, Jack Haley, and Ella Logan head the cast.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vincent Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Three Sisters," Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's play. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," with Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. Presented by Theron Bamberger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 1:20, 5:30, 9:30. "Algiers," Charles Boyer. 3:40, 7:45.

Exeter—"Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. "At the Front in North Africa." 2, 5:05, 8:05. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day, Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel and Diana Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 1, 3:55, 6:05, 9:45. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:10, 10.

Metropolitan—"Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley, Raymond Walburn. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Modern—Casablanca, Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wesley Wahbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:30, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, Diana Lynn. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Francis Gifford. 10:58 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"Boomtown, D. C." "Brief Interval," "Horses, Horses, Horses," "Popular Science No. 2," "Land of Orinaba," "Double Up," "2 Bone for Two," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Telepix—"Battle of Stalingrad," "Popular Science Review," "U. S. Navy Band," "Bedlam in Washington," "Animals and their Offspring," "Our Fighting Freighters."

Trans-Lux—"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn, Philip Dorn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "One Dangerous Night," Warren Williams. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—"Pot O' Gold," James Stewart. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:30. "The Sisters," Bette Davis. 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—"At the Front in North Africa." 1, 3:35, 6, 8:20. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. 1:40, 4:30, 6:45, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "The Crime Smasher," Edgar Kennedy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.

Regent: "Wildcat," Richard Arlene. A Judge. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:45. Continuous from 6:40.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis.

Coolidge Corner: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "At the Front."

Cleveland Circle: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, B. Walker. "Army Su[illegible]."

James: Allison, Jane Wyatt. 1:40, 7.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Whistlin'" in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2, 8.

University: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1:40, 5, 8:20. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 3:20, 6:40, 9:55.

DEDHAM—Community: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:27, 7:55. "Johnny Doughboy." 1:50, 6:30, 9:36.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Commandos," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Too Many Women."

Codman Square: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 3:36, 9:25. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 7:50.

Park: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," M. Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 1:54, 5:04, 8:14. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:04, 6:14, 9:25.

Mystic: "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, Patrick Brooks. 2:25, 8:30. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 3:50, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:30, 7, 9:55. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 3:30, 8:25.

Strand: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolly. 3:20, 8:35. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 3:15, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith.

Fellsway: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

NATICK—Colonial: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Short Subjects. Latest War News. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the 8 Ball," Carol Bruce, Ritz Bros. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "We Are the Marines." 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, A. Smith. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frasee.

Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman.

Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Meet the Stewarts," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez. "Journey for Margaret," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

Coolidge: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, R. Denning.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8:05. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 4:10, 9:30.

State: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2:45, 8:05. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 4:10, 9:30.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:35, 7:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, John Wayne in "The Immortal Sergeant" 2nd WEEK. Andrews Sisters in "How's About It."

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM — Take the "L" to Loew's. 30c Till 1 P.M. Orpheum 9:15 A.M. State 11:15 A.M. Spencer TRACY Katherine HEPBURN in 'KEEPER of the FLAME' M-G-M HIT! Plus "FALL IN" William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. EXTRA! STATE ONLY—Louis Weir at Organ

ESQUIRE — Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave. Mats. 28c Eves. 40c. Judy GARLAND • George MURPHY in "LITTLE NELLY KELLY" Plus Charles Boyer in "ALGIERS"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY — NOW — Mary MARTIN • Betty HUTTON • Eddie BRACKEN Dick POWELL & Rudy VALLEE in "HAPPY GO LUCKY"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Ida LUPINO • Dennis MORGAN • Joan LESLIE in "THE HARD WAY" Plus "LADY BODYGUARD"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — TONIGHT 8:30 — KATHARINE CORNELL presents The Three Sisters. Evgs.: $1.10-$3.30; Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.75

WILBUR • NOW—LAST WEEK — 5th Play Theatre Guild & Am. Thea. Soc'y. Series — "TOMORROW the WORLD" with RALPH BELLAMY • DUDLEY Dorothy Sands DIRECTED BY ELLIOTT NUGENT. Evgs. $1.10-2.75, Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-2.20

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Allied Air Power Pounds Axis Defenses on Two Fronts

Continued from Page 1

headquarters in Africa said the Sunday attack was four times as heavy as any of the previous forays and all planes returned safely.

It was officially announced that 21 ships were hit in the harbor of that Axis supply port, as well as three submarines, a floating dock, and a cluster of small vessels. Explosives loosed by the Fortresses hit 21 aircraft parked on the Capodichino Airfield nearby.

Only last Wednesday a similar force of Fortresses had attacked the port of Cagliari and airfields of southern Sardinia in an attempt to snarl the Axis lifelines across the Mediterranean to General Field Marshall Erwin Rommel. Every one of that group also got back to its base.

The Italian High Command, in a communiqué broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, said great damage was done to both public and private buildings in both Naples, the Fortress target, and in Syracuse, where railway sidings and moored seaplanes were attacked by Malta's fighter bombers.

Infantrymen of the United States Second Army Corps, which is headed by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., put on a small-scale attack against a group of hills near the Gafsa-Gabès Road and won them in hard fighting.

German elite troops immediately counterattacked, but they were beaten off and the Americans held this new high ground, taking some prisoners.

Barely 40 miles to the east, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army was inactive, officials said, and the Allied Communiqué did not mention this sector centered about the Wadi el Akarit, 20 miles north of Gabès.

In Northern Tunisia around Medjez-el-Bab, so-called gateway to the Axis bridgehead of Bizerte and Tunis, British First Army artillery dueled with enemy guns and inflicted losses on concentrations of motor transport and infantry.

British and French patrols also were active in the north.

In far-flung offensive operations which pocked enemy airfields, blasted an enemy convoy in the Sicilian narrows, and rained destruction on Naples and the Sardinian harbor of Carloforte, the Allied air forces lost five planes, according to an official annquncement.

Eleven enemy planes were shot down in combat and at least 29 were destroyed on the ground.

Three formations of Fortresses made the Naples raid. They were led by Col. Stanley J. Donovan of Portland, Maine; Col. Fay R. Upthegrove of Rew, Pa., and Lieut. Col. Q. T. Quick of Salt Lake City, Utah.

In the Air:

Fortresses Head For Europe Again

Five formations of Flying Fortresses were counted crossing the southeast coast of Britain Monday, flying between 15,000 and 20,000 feet.

Residents of Folkestone stopped in the streets to watch the planes, which formed one of the most powerful Allied attacking forces they had witnessed crossing over their town.

The four-motored bombers, flying in closely knit formations, roared out over the sunny water for the continuous day-and-night pounding of the German war machine in the air offensive.

Only Sunday the Flying Fortresses smash at the Renault Works near Paris and at night a mighty RAF force followed through with the Kiel attack in which unofficial observers estimated a thousand tons of bombs or more were dropped.

Twelve British bombers failed to return from the attack on Kiel.

The British Air Ministry announcement that the raid was carried out "in great strength" indicated the attack was as heavy, if not heavier, than the raid the previous night on the Krupp Works at Essen, which cost 21 bombers. It was the seventy-first raid on Kiel, but only the first since Oct. 13, 1942, when several hundred planes gave the port the most severe lacing it ever had experienced.

Besides its shipbuilding yards for the construction of warships and U-boats, Kiel has many factories specializing in marine engineering and repair.

The German communiqué, as broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said several hundred were killed and wounded in the Paris area, as a result of the raid by American Flying Fortresses. This broadcast, ignoring damage to the Renault Works, said United States bombs hit residential quarters, municipal plants and sports fields.

The communiqué claimed destruction of 19 invading planes over Paris and over the Norwegian coast and 10 more over Western Germany. The Allies gave no confirmation of raids over Norway.

Called Terror Raid By Berlin Radio

The Berlin Radio also broadcast a dispatch from Paris referring to the Renault bombing as a "terror raid." This dispatch, as heard by the Associated Press, quoted an eyewitness account as saying an underground railway station packed with hundreds who had fled there when the air raid alert was sounded, received a direct hit.

Large fires were set in the Kiel raid, but full observation of the results was impossible because of clouds, the British Air Ministry said.

The Berlin Radio said the RAF attack was directed against the North German coastal district and declared that five raiders were shot down. As usual, the Germans attempted to minimize the results of the raid, asserting that damage was confined entirely to nonmilitary targets.

A total of 133 Flying Fortresses took part in the daylight raid on the Renault Works—one of the greatest armadas of four-engined American bombers ever launched from bases in Britain. Perfect weather guided them to their target, situated on an island in the Seine, and they unloaded hundreds of tons of explosives on the sprawling factories with such accuracy that returning crews said:

"We don't see how anything can be left there now."

36 Nazi Fighters Reported Downed

Four of the big bombers failed to return, but they were credited officially with shooting down at least 25 of the swarms of German fighters which attacked them on the homeward journey. Over the French coast, the Fortresses were joined by Allied fighters which plunged into the attacking enemy planes and shot down eight more. Seven Allied fighters were lost in the melee.

Five more German planes were reported shot down by Allied fighters and RAF fighter bombers which made sweeps over Northern France and Holland, bringing the total bag of enemy planes Sunday to 36.

In addition, RAF Coastal Command planes torpedoed three Axis supply ships off the Norwegian coast, sending two to the bottom and severely damaging the third.

In the raid on the Renault Works, last attacked by the RAF the night of March 3, 1942, the American armada swept inland along the Seine and circled directly over Paris—the first time the Flying Fortresses ever had been over the city.

The current Allied clock-around aerial offensive got under way Friday night when the RAF attacked the German submarine bases at Lorient and St. Nazaire on the French coast.

Saturday the RAF carried out daylight sweeps over the continent, smashing at the airdrome at Abbeville and other targets, and followed up with a violent night assault on Essen, home of the Krupp Works.

By a Staff Artist

Targets in New Air Blitz

Some of the important Axis bases and supply centers that have been pounded in the new stepped-up Allied aerial offensive. Boxes in map show dates of recent raids and participating air forces.

Russia:

Soviet Clinging To Donets Positions

Moscow dispatches said that Soviet troops, apparently clinging to bridgeheads on the southern bank of the northern Donets River in the Kharkov area where the river flows in an easterly direction, had knocked out approximately one third of the attacking enemy ground forces in every recent assault.

The Germans were said to be trying to capture the bridgeheads at any cost, but the Soviet command attaches equal importance to them and is determined not to surrender them. The Russians used similar bridgeheads in the district of Serafimovich on the western bank of the Don River as a springboard in their spectacular winter offensive.

The mid-day Russian communiqué said Soviet artillerymen repulsed enemy tank attacks against the Izyum bridgeheads overnight, knocking out six German tanks and killing about 200 Germans. Izyum is about 70 miles southeast of Kharkov.

In the Belgorod area, 125 miles north of Izyum, the Russians met an assault by German infantry head-on and threw the enemy forces back, wiping out about a company of troops, the communiqué said. A number of guns were captured.

In an apparently small-scale action in the Kuban, where the Red Army is driving on the Black Sea port of Novorossisk and attempting to push the Germans completely out of the Caucasus, a favorable position was reported captured along with a number of guns and a quantity of other war materiel.

South Pacific:

Japanese Fleet At Kavieng Hard Hit

The last blow in a three-day bombing attack on a big concentration of Japanese war and merchant vessels in the Kavieng sector of New Ireland, which began Thursday night, occurred in moonlight Sunday night when eight Flying Fortresses swept in for the third time at Kavieng, far beyond the usual bombing range of Allied planes, to damage a Japanese light cruiser or destroyer and possibly damage three other vessels.

The final attack brought the score of the Allied raiders to seven enemy warships of the cruiser or destroyer type and five merchant vessels totaling 36,000 tons sunk or heavily damaged, plus three other destroyers and a merchant ship attacked under circumstances which prevented accurate observation.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said: "The Japanese naval concentration at Kavieng now has been destroyed or dispersed."

Each of the three blows, the first with 10 Fortresses and the last two with only eight, involved flights of 1,100 miles, the communiqué said.

(Kavieng is about 550 miles northeast of Port Moresby, Allied air base on the south coast of New Guinea, though the communiqué did not reveal from what point the Allied bombers took off.)

The Kavieng success was the high point of sweeps by General MacArthur's men which hit in the past 36 hours nearly every important Japanese base in the Southwest Pacific in range of Allied planes except bomb-scarred Rabaul, on New Britain Island.

Heavy and medium bombers struck at Timika, in Netherlands New Guinea, Langgoer in the Kae Islands, Saumlaki in the Tanimbar Islands, and Open Bay, Gasmata, and Cape Gloucester in New Britain.

Meantime in Washington, American aerial scores against the Japanese in both the North and South Pacific, as well as successful attacks on eight enemy ships—chiefly by submarines—were added to the record by a resumé of week-end navy communiqués.

Eight separate bombing raids—heaviest of the war—blasted the enemy base on Kiska, while another pounded Japanese installations on Attu, the Navy said Sunday, adding that all planes returned safely. No details of the damage were given, except that some hits were scored in the target area. The raids brought to 46 the number of times Kiska has been bombed in the past month—four of the attacks being carried out on Thursday.

Japan Loses 905 Planes in Solomons

To the south, in the Solomons, an American reconnaissance plane shot down a Japanese seaplane, and two more enemy planes were added to the previous score of United States fighters in the furious air battle of last week. Addition of the pair set the results of that scrap at 18 Japanese planes downed to 6 American planes. Two of the United States pilots were rescued. It also raised to 905 the number of Japanese planes officially listed as shot down in the Solomons aerial campaigns.

In other week-end communiqués, the Navy said American submarines had sunk one enemy destroyer, damaged another, sunk one large transport and two medium-sized freighters, damaged and probably sunk a third and damaged a fourth, and that fighter planes had attacked and fired a small Japanese cargo vessel at anchor off Vella Lavella Island in the Central Solomons.

The seven submarine scores brought the undersea total in the Pacific war to 207 enemy ships successfully attacked—143 sunk, 24 probably sunk, and 40 damaged.

Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor credited Navy and Marine dive bombers and torpedo planes based on Guadalcanal Island with sinking at least 17 Japanese ships and shooting down 25 enemy planes between last Aug. 25 and Feb. 28.

In addition, the Navy summary said, at least 68 other enemy vessels were damaged by these Guadalcanal aircraft, which did not include either Army planes or those operating from carriers.

Khaki Beret to Crown Tommy's Battle Attire

By the Associated Press

London, April 5

The British Tommy soon will begin to wear a khaki beret with his battle dress.

War Office sources said the changeover from the overseas cap would be made gradually.

The special services already wear berets, the Commandos green, air-borne troops red and Armored Corps men black.

Allied Planes Pound Continent; 'Softening Up' Is Intensified

Continued from Page 1

tacking shipping off coastal areas as far apart as Norway and Brittany, swooping on railroad targets and airdromes in the Netherlands and Northern France.

German fighter defenses must indeed have felt severely stretched yesterday on the first day of Britain's double summer timetable when the clock went two hours ahead of normal.

Meanwhile, the German's only attempt at an offensive in the air seems directed eastward. The Russians are reported to have shot down 81 Nazi planes in a one-day attack on Leningrad and 35 of another force attempting a raid on Rostov in two waves over the week end.

At night, while the RAF "heavies" headed toward Germany, the sky over Britain was brilliant with searchlight cones.

The process of softening up the continent appears to be reaching major proportions. Most persons in Britain would like to think it means a landing in Northern France or the Low Countries is imminent. That was hoped for in the early spring. But now hints are being dropped in the press and by public speakers that it may be wiser not to expect a full-scale invasion of any part of Europe too early in the summer.

However, further delay in a second front would be likely to have considerable repercussions here this summer. Powerful political forces here are ready to back renewed Russian appeals.

In any case Anglo-American blasting of Germany and enemy-occupied industry and transport is counted on to pay great dividends just on it own, Cabinet Minister Herbert Morrison declared yesterday of the enemy, "if we bomb him enough we will break him."

The Sunday Express suggested one reason for the absence of German air attacks on Britain. "We may remember," it said, "one fact of which we knew nothing at the time. In 1918, two months before Germany cracked so suddenly and victory took the victors by surprise, Hindenburg had been warned that at the end of those two months a lack of lubricating oil would bring to a standstill all mechanical means of transport in Germany."

War Due on 'Black Markets'

Continued from Page 1

feeds, have been lost, the OWI pointed out.

Indication that food may become one of the major political issues in future election campaigns was seen in the appointment of a Republican food study committee in the House, headed by Representative Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio.

Discussing the purpose of the new group, Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts said: "The question of food has become vastly more important in the United States than anyone dreamed it could be a year or two ago. We have been assured by everybody in the Administration that there would be no food shortage. Hardly a year tgo, the nation was being told there would be plenty of food for all. Then suddenly, like a bolt out of the blue, there came the tragic tidings to the American people that we were in a food crisis.

"This study committee will consider the problems of production, distribution, rationing and related questions, with a view to determining how the nation may best be assured of an adequate food supply."

On the Senate side, the by-partisan Truman Committee began behind closed doors an investigation of reports that the Army has overbought food. Representatives of the Quartermaster Corps were the first questioned.

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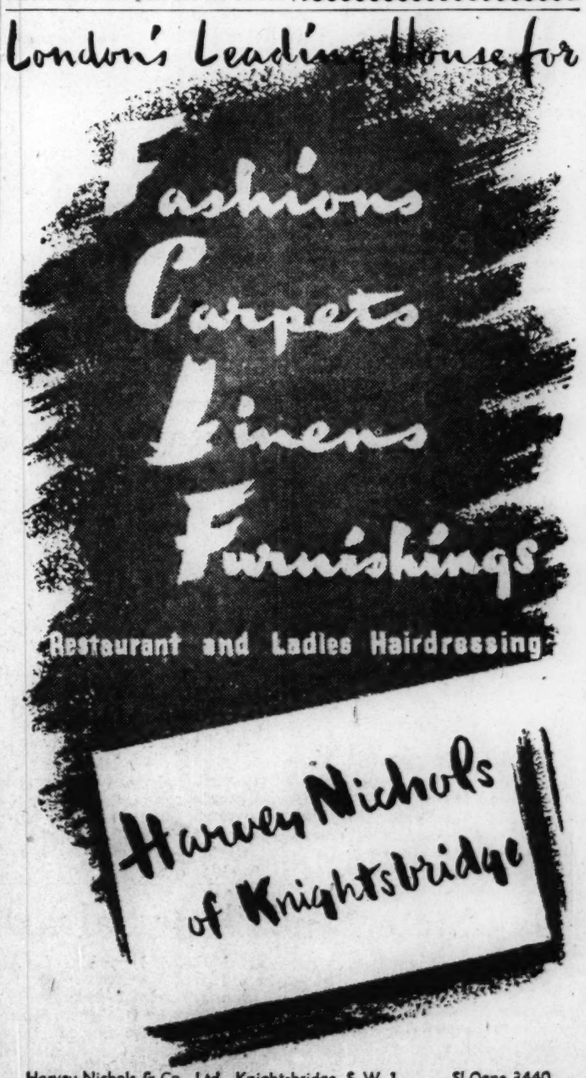

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The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Reciprocal Trade Is Vital To War Effort, Hull Says

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP) — Secretary of State Hull told Congress today that the United States must demonstrate now its "sincerity of purpose" and willingness to bear its share of responsibility in world affairs by extending the Administration's authority to write Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

His opinion was laid before the nation's lawmakers as the House Appropriations Committee released testimony on a new $189,729,400 finance measure, bundling up funds for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments for the fiscal year of 1944.

Secretary Hull's testimony, describing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements as of paramount importance in prosecuting the war and framing the peace, came as the Ways and Means Committee scheduled hearings on the Extension Act for one week from today.

The Reciprocal Trade Act, under which this nation and another country may lower tariff barriers by mutual arrangement to swell the flow of commerce, was first passed in 1934 and has been twice extended. Secretary Hull said 30 such trade agreements thus far have been negotiated, and three more are being studied with Iceland, Bolivia and Iran.

Legislative Battle Looms

With the authority for the Reciprocal Trade Agreements due to expire June 12 and with a legislative battle already brewing on the issue, the Secretary of State said that he considered it "inconceivable" that the Act would not be extended because, he said, it "will be vitally needed:

1. "To open up foreign markets for American products during the postwar period and thereby,
2. "Help maintain domestic prosperity and full employment during the difficult postwar readjustment period, and,
3. "In the light of the program and principles subscribed to by this Government and in the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations declaration, and in more than a dozen Lend-Lease agreements, to enable the United States to occupy the position of leadership now in laying the groundwork for postwar, worldwide economic reconstruction."

The appropriations bill carried $33,358,106 for the State Department, $102,657,300 for Justice Department, and $53,714,000 for the Commerce Department—a reduction of $17,895,155 from the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau and $6,188,100 less than last year's allotments.

The total will boost the amount thus far voted by the House this year to $7,346,093,497, the greater part of which has been earmarked for the war.

Secretary Hull's testimony, given on Feb. 8, provided the high spot of the 1,200 printed page record on the six weeks of hearings, out of which came these other disclosures and statements:

Some High Shots

1. The State Department's policy in North Africa is based on winning the war. Secretary Hull put it thus: "We knew that we would get into a hopeless tangle if we stopped fighting to take up politics."

"We know that we must win this war and let everybody have their freedom, and then let them have a fair opportunity to select their own leaders and their own form of government. All of this talk has been because we did not abandon that policy and plunge into this political maelstrom."

2. The State Department under war pressure has ceased to be merely one branch of the federal authority, and instead "has become a service for the entire Government of the United States," Mr. Hull said. New divisions of the Department have been established to meet wartime needs and "the responsibilities as a whole have far outgrown those envisaged at the time of their organization."

3. Since the emergency began the State Department had been instrumental in the safe return to the United States of "something in the neighborhood of 100,000 American citizens from disturbed areas throughout the world."

4. The State Department is currently endeavoring to arrange for the repatriation of the several thousand Americans in Japanese custody, including those civilians at Wake, Guam and the Philippine Islands, as well as official personnel from France.

5. Federal convicts are changing prison garb for army uniforms —under parole in small numbers —and Attorney General Biddle said the first 50 already were in the Army. He estimated that federal prison institutions would produce about $18,000,000 in war material this year.

6. The Department of Justice now has more than 50,000,000 sets of fingerprints in its F. B. I. files—more than one third of the nation's population—and is getting about 120,000 additional each day, chiefly from those in military service and war industries.

7. Attorney General Biddle disclosed that there was a second submarine saboteur scare last summer, that "we had information that another submarine was coming over here" and rushed its men "down to help guard the coast."

8. The Government has acquired 5,000,000 acres of land in the past 2½ years.

9. The Attorney General expressed the opinion that a government employee "should be fired if he belongs to the Communist Party . . . because I do not think, whether it is good for Russia or not, that it is good for America."

More Conscientious Objectors

10. The number of conscientious cases handled by the Justice Department increased from 1,600 cases in the first half of last year to 2,800 cases in the last half.

11. The Department prosecuted 19 cases of treason during the fiscal year, and worked on 1,200 complaints of war fraud.

12. The Department of Justice estimates that there will be between 3,500 and 5,000 violators of the Selective Service Act committed to institutions during the next fiscal year.

13. The cost of taking the sixteenth decennial census of the United States was 43 cents for every man, woman and child of the approximately 130,000,000 persons counted. The entire cost of the census, taken in 1940, was $55,768,000.

14. F. B. I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover, reported and "alarming" increase in juvenile crime, saying that "if, during this trying period, we forget the moral needs of the next generation we have not fulfilled the trust placed in us. You cannot disregard the home and the church in the building of a nation.

Secretary Hull in his testimony asserted that this country had done much during the past 10 years for the South American countries under the Good Neighbor Policy "and that policy has paid dividends as you all know. The peoples and governments in other American republics are co-operating with us in every way. We have helped them and they are helping us."

But, in his swan song as head of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, Thurman Arnold, now a Federal Judge, told the Committee:

"What is the use of talking about reciprocal trade treaties in South America? We have a situation where Germany is going into South America and we are losing money there.

"The public knows nothing about all this, and we make reciprocal trade treaties, and these things are meaningless with the existence of these cartels."

He argued that the current cartel war "is not so much a struggle to make money but a struggle to get control after the war."

Representative Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska, a member of the Committee, declared that this country now was investing approximately $2,000,000,000 in South America, and asked what would become of that investment in the postwar period.

"I am asserting that if the cartel system is not broken up, that $2,000,000,000 will revert automatically to a few private groups, and it is a matter of public record that American companies have agreed to get out of South America after the war," responded Mr. Arnold.

The RAF Has Just Paid a Visit

Associated Press Radiophoto

Fires Burning in Berlin

This radiophoto, received from a neutral source, is described as showing flames rising after the collapse of the dome of St. Hedwig's Cathedral in Berlin during the RAF's March 1 raid. At right, flames are breaking out on the roof of the Dresden Bank. This view is from the Kaiser Franz Josef Platz.

Australia Renews Plea for Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 5 —Repeated appeals of Australian leaders for more equipment for a real offensive against Japanese in this area are linked by observers here with the prospective trip to Washington and London of Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs.

Mr. Evatt maintained that whatever the overriding strategy might be, there should be plenty of room within the framework of that strategy for insuring that Australia and New Zealand have the wherewithal to keep their shores inviolate.

He admitted that there has been substantial improvement in the defense position of Australia and New Guinea under Gen. Douglas MacArthur but maintained it would be fatal for the people here or abroad to rest on that position.

Meanwhile Prime Minister John Curtin declared that if Australia had more equipment for its fighting forces, a rapid deterioration in the strength capacity of Japan would be brought about in the immediate future and the struggle between the United Nations and the Axis powers would be shortened.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the United Nations will stick together until all the Axis powers have been destroyed as the forces of aggression. The immediate task is to build up this country's strength for the struggle for survival." The Prime Minister replied only by inference to the effort of the American isolationist press to interpret Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent radiocast as meaning that Britain, after the defeat of Germany, might leave the United States to fight Japan alone. But the meaning of his comment that the "United Nations will stick together until all the Axis powers are destroyed as the forces of aggression" was perfectly clear.

The veteran Prime Minister of World War I, William Morris Hughes, a member of the joint Government and Opposition War Council, summed up the Australian viewpoint, saying it was "sheer mischievous nonsense" to say that Mr. Churchill could be taken as indicating that America would be left to deal with Japan alone.

He added, "One would imagine from their statements that America alone stands in danger. The facts are that it isn't America but Australia and New Zealand that stand today in the forefront of battle. Forces at our disposal can, at best, hope only to hold the enemy at bay. Without powerful naval, air, and land forces they cannot hope to drive the enemy from their shores. And these forces cannot be made available until America and Britain have overwhelmed Hitler.

"For this global strategy, America and Britain are jointly responsible. In the face of these facts, talk about America being left to fight alone is a grim travesty of the real position."

Those who claimed that Britain might wash its hands of the Pacific war, declared Mr. Hughes, did not understand the relations between Britain and the dominions.

"Britain won't quit, nor will any part of the Empire quit, until all the enemies have been destroyed and Japan has been driven out of all countries she has conquired," he said.

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Chambers & Sons

Praise the Flag and Pass Along the Men, Plea of Eight Girls to Every Man Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Manpower shortage? Washington girls have their own version—and they're bound and determined to do something about it.

Eight girls to every man in the capital! That's the situation, sisters. No wonder girls leave Washington. Solitaire becomes a tedious game, played every evening.

But courage, comrades. A contingent of embattled local femininity all government employees and with plenty of pulchritude, has formed the Eight Girls to Every Man Club, and this streamlined date bureaucracy is beginning to make things hum.

ing officers at near-by Forts Belvoir, Myers and Meade to stagger leaves and passes for servicemen throughout the week.

Peggy Keshlear, club president, who needs no talent scout to tell her she should try for Hollywood, believes this will "give servicemen and girls a chance to become better acquainted." Then there will be data cards and a filing system. Club membership, which is free, is already past 250 and growing fast.

Members promise not to be choosy: tall men, short men, collarads or 4-F's, they'll all do. This is war!

The club purpose is serious but Miss Keshlear, onetime high school editor, who knows the value of publicity, says the girls are going to contact government officials. Perhaps, they hope, Mrs. Roosevelt in her "day" will say something about their evenings.

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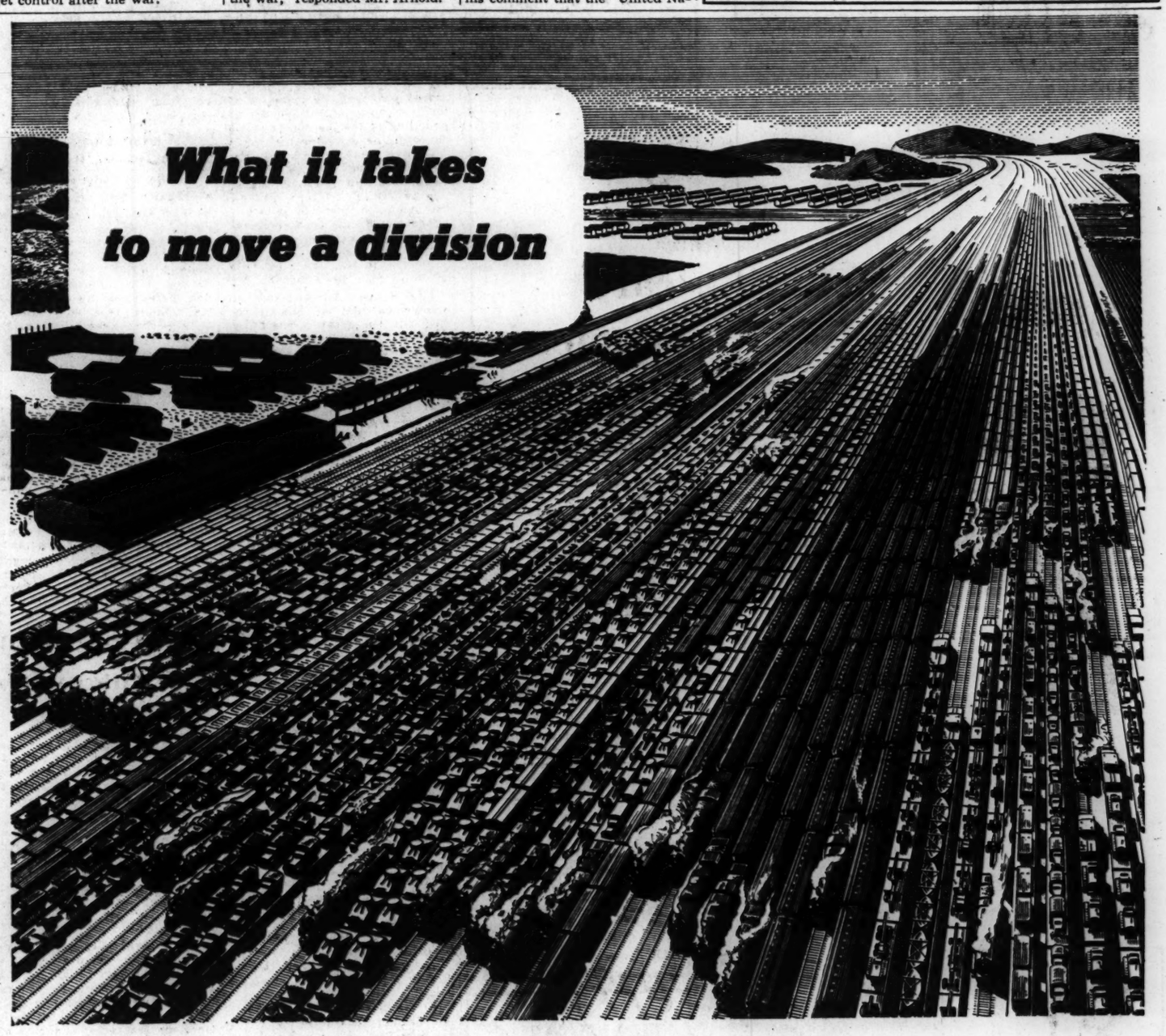

IF, like the eagle, you could look down on the amount of railroad equipment it takes to move a single armored division, here is what you would see . . . *75 trains!*

Many passenger trains, many freight trains—all required to move just *one* division. For a division takes all its equipment with it—tanks, jeeps, armored cars, supply trucks, tractors, anti-aircraft guns, many things. And its men, numbering about 12,000, need berths in which to sleep!

What's more, when this division moves by rail, it moves as a unit—that is, trains following one another a few minutes apart.

Now, in terms of trains, those 75 *taken out* of civilian service and *put into military service,* are *about equal to* the number of passenger trains running daily over the Pennsylvania Railroad between *two of the busiest places on the face of the globe*—New York and Washington.

Multiply this one division by the many moving in this country and you can understand why . . . you may have difficulty getting a berth . . . or be obliged to stand in a coach . . . or arrive at your destination late. In fact, demand for equipment is now so great that on arriving at terminals cars must be put right back into service, so you may find them not quite so spic and span as we would like. Housekeeping facilities are adequate but there's not always time.

But Americans are taking all this like good soldiers. For they know this is a war of movement, and that movement begins right here—*in America, on the rails.*

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Farm Bloc in Test With Decree Powers

Continued from Page 1

aims of labor and farm pressure groups into sharper contrast.

Simultaneously it once more raises the issue of government "by executive decree" which was so important when Congress recently threw out Mr. Roosevelt's $25,000 limit on salaries. Advocates of the Bankhead bill assert that the measure simply reaffirms in unmistakable form the original will of Congress which Mr. Roosevelt set aside, or "amended" by executive order. Thus the controversy between the White House and Congress over war powers, which has been latent ever since the new legislature took office, is once more in the foreground.

An element of drama surrounds the situation because it is headed straight for a showdown. Congress has debated the measure, pro and con, for months. Now the question of sustaining or overriding the veto will come quickly.

However, Mr. Roosevelt's veto appeal to stop the inflationary spiral is obviously having effect. Even more persuasive to many Congressmen is the belief that if the Bankhead bill goes through, permitting an estimated 5 per cent rise in living costs, a billion dollar increase in consumers' food budget costs, and a big jump in the cost of feeding the Army and Navy, John L. Lewis and all the other labor leaders will have a strong argument for demanding higher wages and will undoubtedly do so.

The four big national farm organizations obviously took note of these arguments in their careful statement today addressed to Congress.

The statement was signed by the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

The statement rather markedly avoided the economic arguments offered by President Roosevelt in his budget. Instead, it stressed the following allegations:

1. The real issue is executive usurpation — "whether we shall have government by law or by executive decree."

2. It is not the farmer who is causing inflation: The farmer has lagged behind nonfarmers in income increase.

3. The Bankhead bill will not "seriously increase the dangers of inflation."

4. Organized labor has "absolutely no justification" for using the Bankhead bill "as an excuse for demanding further wage increases."

At one point the statement declared:

"It is most unfortunate that again and again the American farmer has been attacked and accused of responsibility for inflation. It is apparent that once more agriculture is to be used as the whipping-boy to further appease the wage demands of organized labor and to divert attention from the real source of inflation. This is seriously undermining the morale of the farmer and impairing his heroic efforts to produce to the utmost of his capacity."

This is a somewhat different approach from that of Mr. Roosevelt in his veto message, who declared that farm prices were 30 per cent below parity at the start of the war in August, 1939, and are now 15 per cent over parity; that farm income, at 115 per cent of parity, is "higher than it has ever been in our history," that it has "risen faster than nonfarm income" and that a further rapid increase will "loose an inflationary tornado."

The figures offered by the four farm groups seek to contravert these statistics, though not mentioning them directly, and argue, in substance, that farmers are getting less of the increased income than other segments of the population; that farmers, with 22 per cent of the population, get only 10 per cent of national come; that farm income had increased only a billion dollars in 1942, while nonfarm income had increased "more than 55 billion dollars"; that farm prices today are 10 per cent below those during World War I, and that hourly pay of industrial workers, on the other hand, is "nearly 2½ times greater than peak hourly rates of World War I."

While the Bankhead bill hangs in the balance, the Pace bill, which would also require reassessment of parity standards upward by including cost of all labor on farms, is involved too.

If Congress fails to override the Bankhead veto the Pace bill will be defeated, too, it is agreed. The latter would probably cost the consumer a great deal more than the Bankhead bill. It swept through the House, but has been turned back to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

No Gas, but What Care He!

Wide World

Australians Just Will Get About

Corporal A. W. Smith of Melbourne didn't have a car and—as the Irish are sometimes credited with saying—no gas to put in it, but that didn't worry him. He built this bicycle trailer in his spare time and it's "fair dinkum" as a way of getting his two sons, Gordon and Norman, about.

Allies Prepared for Battle With Strong Axis Reserves

Continued from Page 1

from Mareth and Gabès northward.

This superiority is undoubtedly due primarily to the wasting away of the Luftwaffe and the rapidly rising production in America and Britain.

Some of this superiority, however, may be due to the hoarding of Axis planes in North Tunisia and South Italy against the day of final Allied assault.

A very large number of German fighters are now maintaining constant patrol between Sicilly and North Tunisia to combat Allied planes and submarines. The enemy is also believe to be hoarding a considerable number of late model bombers for use later on.

It is pointed out that as the enemy falls back against Tunis and Bizerte he will be able to concentrate both ground and air defenses for the protection of a relatively small area, thus bringing great pressure against Allied attacks.

Strong Air Defense

This defense is expected to be particularly strong in point of antiaircraft fire, some persons believing that the Allies may find Tunis protected by the most concentrated ack-ack fire found anywhere in the world.

During its offensives around Mareth and in the Tebaga-Melab area below El Hamma the Eighth Army was able to enjoy the support of an immense artillery concentration which either immobilized enemy defenses or destroyed them on the spot.

The enemy on the other hand was found to be markedly short of artillery support, although it was doubly necessary in view of his weakness in the air. It is thought not unlikely that Marshal Rommel is doing with artillery what he is doing with aircraft, namely, concentrating it in North Tunisia with an eye to future use.

Shortened Battle Lines

It is no secret on the other hand that shortening of battle lines will also permit a greater concentration of Allied striking power.

For this end the present campaign of the Eighth Army is particularly significant, since an advance northward along the Tunisian coast means the conquest of the flattest area found in this part of French North Africa.

The enemy already has made good use of this flatness in the construction of numerous airfields. As the Eighth Army advances it will either take over these fields or be able to construct new ones for an air attack against all Axis positions in North Tunisia, Sicily, and Southern Italy.

Use of airports nearer Tunis is expected to facilitate the task of British and American planes in the final phase of the North African struggle when it will be their job to prevent evacuation of Axis troops to Italy.

With sufficient planes and fields it is not impossible that Allied air power will be able to maintain day and night patrol, using flares during the dark, over the water area between Africa and Southern Italy.

Giraud Fully Confident Of Victory in Tunis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Gabès, Tunisia, April 5

Gen. Henri Giraud predicted yesterday in a visit to this first major town in French territory liberated from German military domination that many Germans would never get away from Africa and that he was looking forward to the battle of Tunis with the fullest confidence.

The head of the French administration in North Africa declared his long stay in a German prison had convinced him that Marshal Erwin Rommel was considered to be the greatest military hope of Germany, and that the present reverses of the Afrika Korps must be a heavy blow to enemy morale.

Wallace Visits Busy Antofagasta

AREQUIPA, Peru, April 5 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, paused here overnight en route to Bolivia after winding up his visit to Chile with an inspection of the busy port of Antofagasta.

After disembarking from his plane, Mr. Wallace drove to his hotel through streets lined with cheering Chileans. In a brief speech he said he was particularly pleased to be entering Peru through the gateway of the ancient Inca empire and congratulated the Arequipians on their high agricultural production rate.

Before leaving Antofagasta Mr. Wallace was the guest of honor at a reception in the governor's palace, where he said that when he returned to the United States he would work for an equitable solution of Chile's postwar problems.

En route here his plane made a 20-minute stop at Arica, Chile, where a military guard of honor was drawn up to greet him at the airport.

Trio of Paris Leaders Sent To Nazi Camp

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Three leaders of the former republic of France—Edouard Daladier, Leon Blum, and Gen. Gustave Gamelin—have been claimed by the German Government as hostages and removed to a German prison to prevent the "establishment of a "counter-government" under Allied auspices, the Berlin radio announced last night.

Both M. Daladier and M. Blum were former Premiers of France and M. Daladier headed the French Government at the outbreak of the war in 1939. General Gamelin was Commander in Chief of British and French armies during the short, tragic campaign in Western Europe in 1940.

The German announcement of their transfer to Germany, as recorded by the Associated Press, said the German government had concluded that "the British and American Governments intended to lay hold of some French personalities who until now were in France in order to use them for the establishment of a counter-government and thus to call forth unrest and confusion in France."

At the same time, the Germans announced that Paul Reynaud, who succeeded M. Daladier as Premier and then was overthrown by Marshall Pétain's armistice government, and Former Colonial Minister Georges Mandel had been removed earlier to Germany where there are now more than a million French prisoners of war and other hostages.

The German announcement gave Pierre Laval, Chief of the Puppet Vichy Government, an alibi by stating that the German Government "could not comply with the request by the Chief of the French Government, Laval, to leave these personalities in France."

The German action was taken as another sign of German apprehension before the approaching threat of an Allied invasion.

Fighting French circles here said today that Leon Jouhaux, head of the General Confederation of Labor in France, also had been removed from France to Germany, reportedly in the same plane with M. Daladier, M. Blum and General Gamelin, but he was said to have been interned at a different place.

Pétain's Protest of Renault Bombing Lifts His Nazi Veil

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain protested bitterly on the Vichy Radio yesterday's American air attack on the Renault Motor Works near Paris, terming it "new Anglo-American aggression."

Fighting French sources said immediately that Pétain's protest against the raid, which he called "justifiable by nothing," marked the French Chief-of-Government's complete abandonment of "the fiction which he had carefully fostered that he had some sort of understanding with Washington."

"In protesting against this action, justifiable by nothing, I convey to the families of those innocent people [reported killed in the raid] the expression of my great grief," Pétain said.

Pétain told the French people he was providing "an authoritative regime which is wisest and meets the common sense of the great masses," and warned that "if Communist barbarity should triumph it would only destroy our civilization and our national independence."

Without mentioning French leaders abroad by name, Pétain referred to them as "rebel chiefs (who) have chosen emigration and the past. I have chosen France and the future."

A Fighting French spokesman in London said this was the closest Pétain had yet come to a direct reference to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French group, and added that this "destroyed another fiction which Pétain has sought quietly to preserve that he had some sort of secret understanding with de Gaulle."

In his speech, Pétain declared that "our dead . . . and those whose houses were destroyed by unjustifiable bombardment" should serve as an example to give Frenchmen the courage to stand up to personal trials.

Th speech, said the Fighting French, was "rather clever and sounded as though it might have been written by Laval." The Marshal, they said, seemed in his delivery to be more desperately pleading than ever before.

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Justice of Supreme Court Backs Postwar Union Idea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, today cast his influence in favor of a postwar federal union of peace-keeping nations.

Mr. Justice Roberts, one of the two Republican members of the Court and generally rated as a conservative on the bench has written Clarence K. Streit, author of Union Now and President of Federal Union, Inc., that "you can put me down in the list of supporters of the federal union idea."

Mr. Streit, announcing this on the eve of his organization's move to Washington headquarters, revealed also that Chester C. Davis, new wartime Food Administrator, was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the 1942 National Convention of Federal Union at St. Louis which drafted the organization's present policy.

Mr. Streit termed Mr. Justice Roberts' statement a personal answer to questions which the jurist put to a recent Philadelphia United Nations Forum, at which time Mr. Justice Roberts asked:

"Have we in America been wrong in believing that the only law free men should recognize springs from themselves ,the people? . . .

"That was the great new principle that the founders of this Republic discovered, and I put it to you: can any supra-national law ever operate successfully that does not bind every individual in the nations that make up the union? Must there not be a world court of some sort with compulsory jurisdiction, not voluntary, to settle controversies arising under the fundamental law, arising between nation and nation, arising between any citizen and his nation and any other nation?

"Must there not be an executive with power to enforce the supra-national law? Must there not be a police force of an army answerable only to the supra-national government, and its executives, to enforce the law binding upon all nations?

"Shall we go forward in some union with people who think as we de if other nations hold back? Shall we not try the experiment and make a paradigm which will call other nations into the union when they feel ready to come?"

Hershey Says Men of 38-45 Must Aid War

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—In an order recalling the erstwhile "overage" group of potential fighting men, the Government has told the nation's 38-45 year olds to get into war production or face the prospect of being drafted after May 1.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, made public over the week end a letter to local draft boards stating that the men in the older age group may be drafted unless they leave the list of "non-deferable" jobs after that date. His order amounted to an extension of the rule in effect for younger draft age men since April 1, which removed family or other dependency status as a deferment element for those in the less essential jobs.

At the same time, what was termed an "administrative" reduction was made in the April draft quotas, but Selective Service officials indicated it was merely to level off the month-to-month induction rate, and added that the downward revisions in this month's calls would be made up later.

National headquarters gave no figures, but reports from various state headquarters indicated the reductions would range up to 20 per cent in some sections.

Dorothy Lamour to Wed Captain in Air Corps

LOS ANGELES, April 5 (AP)—Somewhat flustered, but admitting she was very happy, Dorothy Lamour applied April 3 for a license to marry Capt. William Ross Howard III of the Army Air Forces.

Captain Howard, on brief leave from the Army Air Depot at nearby San Bernardino, accompanied Miss Lamour. They said it might be a week, or perhaps two or three, before the Captain can get away from his post long enough for the ceremony. Under California law they must wait three days before obtaining their license.

Good in Any Basket

Wide World

Easter Bunny Brings Bonds

This rabbit, of the type symbolizing Easter, carries "nest-eggs" for Americans instead of the usual multicolored variety. You may put all these eggs in one basket and be safe. Another way of making an appeal to give full support to the $13,000,000,000 War Bond drive.

Second War Loan Drive Tied To Prevention of Inflation

Continued from Page 1

000,000 of the $13,000,000,000 in bonds would be taken by commercial banks, the remainder to be bought by insurance companies, other institutions and the man in the street.

It is likely that the share of the man in the street will be $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000.

Bond sales now are running about $1,000,000,000 a month, so the drive will call for stepped-up purchases by the factory hand, the shipping clerk, the bus driver, the corner grocer, the salesgirl, the policeman on the beat.

Variety of Securities

Offered for sale will be the War Bonds familiar to everyone—Series E. F. and G—and tax savings notes, Treasury savings notes, Treasury bills and a number of new Treasury issues designed for every class and type of citizen and organization.

This is why the Treasury believes it will be able to raise the money in a hurry:

Existing holdings of currency and commercial bank deposits are at new record levels—which means the banks are chockful of money—and a large share of it is available for immediate investment in Government bonds.

Americans this year will have—over and above taxes insurance, debt repayment and what they can buy—perhaps $40,000,000,000 of funds available from current income.

The Treasury believes that unless some of these funds are invested directly in Government securities, they will tend to swell the hoards of currency and commercial bank deposits even further and add still more pressure toward inflation.

By inflation the Government means: When people have more money to spend than there are goods to buy, they start competing with one another and force up the price. Black markets are a good example of how this works.

Full-Fledged Organization

In this Second War Loan Campaign the Government will have the greatest selling organization in history, not the skeletonized affair it had to start out with when it began selling War Bonds (they were called Defense Bonds then) back in May, 1941.

At that time there were about 25,000 post offices and banks serving as outlets for sale of War Bonds and Stamps.

Now—in addition to banks and post offices—building and loan associations, credit unions, investment houses, rural mail carriers, companies with pay-roll savings plans, labor unions, retail stores, newspaper carrier boys and newspapers, radio stations, motion picture houses, route men, schools, colleges, women's clubs and other organizations are serving as selling outlets.

They receive no compensation for the sale of War Bonds and Stamps. They contribute the services of more than 1,500,000 people as salesmen and saleswomen.

More than 20,000,000 Series "E" bonds—the $25 kind—now are being bought each month, almost 1,000,000 every working day, as compared with 4,500,000 bonds bought in December, 1941.

More than twice as many Series E Bonds have been sold than all other denominations combined.

Smaller Return to Banks

Borrowing from the people costs the Government a lot more than borrowing from banks, which get smaller interest on their investment.

War Bonds draw from 2.5 to 2.9 per cent interest, while the Treasury can obtain its money from banks and other sources for as low as one half of 1 per cent. But it considers it worth the difference to keep living costs down—and also to avoid overloading the banks.

The Office of War Information calls War Bond buying one way to retain an "ever-normal pocketbook."

"There is no reason for economic defeatism," the OWI says. "Our future lies in our hands.

"We are confronted with the choice of laying aside our surplus spending power now in taxes and bond investments and savings or letting inflation destroy not only This surplus but a great deal more."

Officials Survey Chicago Subway

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP) — A special eight-car train made a dedication trip through the first unit of Chicago's $64,000,000 subway April 2 with a lot of fanfare but no cash-fare straphangers.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly headed the 400 official free riders. They traveled from the North Side ramp connection with the elevated system under the Chicago River and State Street to the Jackson Boulevard subway station in the Loop, stopping midway for oratory and inspection of the Clark-Division station.

Mayor Kelly called it a historic occasion and "the beginning of a great transportation system for Chicago." Others spoke of a "monumental achievement."

Nobody mentioned that the Democratic Mayor is up for reelection next Tuesday except Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe who said: "Despite the fact this occasion comes at the white heat of an election campaign, any citizen would not be telling the truth if he did not acknowledge the leadership of Mayor Kelly in this great project."

Subway engineers said the subway would go into public service "soon," although its connection with the South Side "El" at Sixteenth Street isn't finished. Construction started Dec. 17, 1938, but wartime priority problems and necessity for substituting for critical materials slowed the building pace.

Luftwaffe Weakens in North Africa

Continued from Page 1

than airmen cut to a pattern like soldiers and handled impersonally as are military replacements or reinforcements.

Resiliency, such as is nurtured only by the understanding treatment of young fliers, and a capacity for fighting at numerical disadvantage as enthusiastically as if defeat were impossible are qualities whereof the Luftwaffe is shown to stand in need now that the tide of war is beginning to flow against Germany.

Quantity Not the Answer

Preservation of these qualities is seen to be a demand in leadership of airmen rather than soldiers since fliers and ground troops have very different temperaments. And use of the former on a quantity basis to meet German military needs is not working out in the crisis as well as the Allied policy of having air problems handled essentially by airmen.

While the RAF preserved its independence and its essential understanding of how to get the best out of airmen, the Luftwaffe had a long break in its history between 1918 and 1935. After eight years of preparation for war and the experience of war its leaders are seen to be hampered by their military preconceptions and now they have to fight a defensive air campaign with the Luftwaffe inferior to Allied forces in quantity, potential technical development and human qualities.

The most earnest of the crushing blows to come from the southern area in the ring of Allied airfields now closing about the Axis powers was the raid by nearly 100 American Flying Fortresses on Cagliari in daylight on March 31. This wrought great damage on three airdromes and the harbor and was carried out without a single loss among the bombers and fighter escort, which shot down 14 Axis fighters.

Such wide-reaching blows as this attack on Sardinian installations by the largest force of Flying Fortresses ever sent out together on a single mission confronts the Germans in the field with ever-mounting danger to their rear. For the main forces of German bombers operating over North Africa are based in Sicily and Sardinia. These have supply lines stretching far back for 100 miles within range of Allied heavy bombers.

Along this "pipeline" at any given time is moving about eight or ten times more fuel than is actually required to be on hand for operational purposes at advanced airfields.

Leakage or congestion due to Allied bombs, therefore, threatens the Axis striking forces with immobility. The Allies are now in position to carry out long-term and short-term air policies simultaneously. And their sustained and intensified attacks on communication lines, supply points and distribution centers is vital to the development of both.

Recently in this theater they have been paying particular attention to railroads and rolling stock as far away as Southern Italy.

Ever since the war began Germany has had the advantage of fighting along interior lines. But now that the Allies have successfully fought for time in which to establish themselves at great strength in various positions around the perimeter of the circle, Germany has the disadvantage of being compelled to hold strong forces of the Luftwaffe at various threatened points instead of being able to withdraw them and throw them in elsewhere to gain local superiority. Today they have local superiority nowhere.

Since German production now is slightly on the downgrade after being constant for the past two years, the Luftwaffe faces a grim prospect that even the most assiduous internal propaganda is going to be unable to conceal.

Reich Production Cut

German production has been hindered by persistent heavy raids from Great Britain. The quality of German aircraft is better than ever. But quantity is seen to be lacking following heavy losses in Russia, as the British Army thrusts up along the coastal corridor of Tunisia, bounded by the sea on one side and on the other by firmly positioned Allied forces with enormously powerful backing from both the Tunisian and Western Desert Air Forces.

Against seasoned troops and Allied air superiority over a battle zone, the dive bomber, so valuable to Germany at an earlier stage of war, is becoming a less useful weapon. Although a quarter of the Luftwaffe's total strength and almost the entire Italian strength are believed to be concentrated in this theater, the United Nations have the upper hand. This is imposing additional strain on some of the Axis' best land troops as they grapple or avoid grappling with armies at least as strong as themselves.

Now is the time for a super "Battle of Britain" type of effort by the Luftwaffe here. As yet the Germans show no signs of making it.

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The Home Forum

Michael and His Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COURAGE is universally admired. Our hearts are stirred with love and gratitude as we read of the bravery, the selfless courage, of sailors, soldiers, aviators, marines, and workers at arduous and dangerous tasks. Considering such faithfulness, endurance, and devotion, one realizes that they are most courageous who practice an habitual, intelligent obedience to right and reason. Every truly courageous person has always found strength in the faith or conviction that duty demanded the brave act and that he both wanted to and must do his duty. Such obedience is akin to spiritual understanding. And the spiritual understanding of the power and presence of God, infinite Mind, Truth, and Love, is the source of all courage.

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Spiritual understanding gives men illimitable courage. For spiritual understanding reveals the might of right, and the temporal nature, yes, even the unreality, of danger. Spiritual understanding gave Jesus divine courage. He walked on the water because he knew that he was supported not by matter but by spiritual law. Unmindful of mortal concepts, Jesus knew that Spirit is substance and that man is spiritual. A modern physicist has written that if we should suddenly become conscious of a plank as a cloud of atoms each whirling in empty space, as a physicist knows it to be, we would never risk stepping on one. Yet knowledge of the physicist's opinion should aid men to understand Mary Baker Eddy's statement: **"Spirit is the life, substance, and continuity of all things. We tread on forces. Withdraw them, and creation must collapse. Human knowledge calls them forces of matter; but divine Science declares that they belong wholly to divine Mind, are inherent in this Mind, and so restores them to their rightful home and classification"** (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 124).

The power of Mind to support, maintain, and protect man is felt and known in human experience in proportion to the individual's understanding of and reliance on divine Mind, Truth, and Love. True courage includes love, for **"there is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear"** (I John, 4:18). When we hear accounts of men and women who have performed marvels, carried out perilous missions, completed difficult tasks, saved their comrades, we know that they were inspired by divine Love. It was Christ Jesus' perfect love for all mankind that impelled him to submit to the crucifixion. Conscious of the all-power of Spirit, Mind, he could say with confidence, **"Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"** (Matthew 26:53). And "legions of angels," legions of holy thoughts, mighty ideas of the eternality and invincibility of Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, enabled him to undergo all that the virulent hatred of mortal mind could do, that he might prove no harm could come to the man of God's creating.

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In the book of Revelation, the false belief in a presence, power, or substance opposed to Spirit is called "a dragon," and there it is written that **"Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven"** (Revelation 12:7, 8). In illuminating comment on this, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: **"The Old Testament assigns to the angels, God's divine messages, different offices. Michael's characteristic is spiritual strength. He leads the hosts of heaven against the power of sin, Satan, and fights the holy wars"** (Science and Health, p. 566).

"The holy wars," whereby Truth overcomes error and Love overcomes hate in the individual consciousness, must be fought by everyone. Today, the insanity of evil has become a frenzy which has brought a world-wide conflict. Now men are called to "fight" on many battlefields. The arrogant pretensions of evil demand that we enlist "Michael and his angels" in the holy war of freedom and righteous law against organized selfishness, sensuality, cruelty.

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In every instance our opponents are false beliefs, the sons of Belial, or darkness, as the Bible phrases it. Brazen effrontery must be repulsed by the calm strength and intelligence of Mind; assertions of material power met by the overwhelming might of righteous persistence, endurance, fortitude; the insidious tactics of selfishness annihilated by the constant, tireless devotion and activity of Love. Then, as surely as light "overcomes" darkness by proving its unreality, the spiritual hosts, the ideas of Mind, Truth, Life, Love, will prove the futility and unreality of all that is opposed to Spirit. Acting in obedience to right motives individualizes the God-power, infinite courage and strength. Then weakness and fear are silenced, and mankind is animated by a holy purpose; then there comes forth the brave act, and with it the wise decision, the needed poise, endurance, patience, foresight.

"Spirit is symbolized by strength, presence, and power, and also by holy thoughts, winged with Love. These angels of His presence, which have the holiest charge, abound in the spiritual atmosphere of Mind, and consequently reproduce their own characteristics. Their individual forms we know not, but we do know that their natures are allied to God's nature; and spiritual blessings, thus typified, are the externalized, yet subjective, states of faith and spiritual understanding" (Science and Health, p. 512). Whether the need is that of physical healing, of protection from bombing, submarines, or other threat of harm, the "angels of His presence" are at hand. We have but to welcome them, converse with them, and fight with them to win the victory over every foe.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Instructions for Making A Secret

Cast a net
and catch a beam,
mix with seven beads of dew,
add a pinch of chartreuse dust
from a pod, and then a few
shreds of web. Stir for just
a couplet's length. If it seem—
to taste and eye—
a trifle sour or stiff or *brief*,
take the shadow of a fly,
take the faintest vein of leaf,
take a single petal's smell
and stir: stir well.

This most ancient recipe
is writ on silk
in wild ass milk.

What it may be,
and how it filtered down to me,
I do not tell.
My lips are smug with secrecy.

DORIS PEEL

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See Greece First From The Sea

"A WINTER SWITZERLAND" is what Greece was once called by the historian Finley, who made his home at Athens three-quarters of a century ago. Perhaps, though, it would be better to call it "a spring Switzerland," as March, April, and May are its most enchanting months. Yet it has charms even on a rainy winter day, as every member of the Mediterranean cruising parties which visit Greece each year can bear witness.

The steamer threads its way through innumerable islands—some, small piles of rock which one can almost touch from the railing, and others, large enough to have tiny villages clinging to their steep cliffs and a few small sailboats hovering near their shores. . . . The alluring fiords of the mainland piercing far back through jagged masses of snow-topped mountains—how strong is the impulse they create to charter a small craft and explore each one to its end. But imagine, if you will, how much greater is this desire to linger when the somber greys and purples of a February rain have changed into the brilliant whites, blues, pinks, and yellows of a lovely fresh day in March.

One can reach the Grecian mainland from northern Europe by rail now, although this was not possible before 1916. Leaving Paris on a luxurious express train with all the comforts of sleeping-car and diner, one may arrive three days later at the busy seaport of Salonika in Macedonia.

But this introduction to Greece, the beacon-light of civilization, would in every way be upside down. . . . Macedonia is the newest part of Greece and its economic revival began only half a dozen years ago. To see its young orchards and new red-tiled roofs before viewing the aged olive groves and mellowed ruins of Old Greece would be like reading the conclusion before reading the preface—unavoidable at times, perhaps, but usually undesirable. Moreover, the Greeks are seafarers primarily and always have been: to appreciate their primordial coastal civilization one should see them first as the Phoenicians, the Persians, and all their other friends and enemies first saw them—from the sea.—From "Greece Today," by ELIOT GRINNELL MEARS. (California: Stanford University Press. 1929.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENIAN RIDERS: A DETAIL FROM THE PROCESSION OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE

OF ALL THE mural sculpture in the world, the Parthenon Frieze is perhaps the most beautiful. Disunited as it unhappily is, the fragmentary remainder of the antique relief is imbued with "the sublimity and precision" that characterized the builders and carvers working under the inspired supervision of Pheidias. The sculpture shows the refinements which were evolved by the Hellenic carvers, the culmination of a splendid tradition.

This frieze was part of the decorative scheme of the Parthenon, adorning the inner wall of the colonnade. The pedimental sculptures are carved fully in the round; they are heroic. The metopes are executed in high relief, richly plastic. The frieze is beautiful for the exalted description of the annual procession held in honor of Athena. This was a communal ceremonial in which all citizens participated, soldiers, laymen, women, while the gods and goddesses sat by watching the parade.

The Athenians were portrayed with utmost dignity and manliness. Their figures were flexible, their postures graceful, their attitudes generalized. They were imbued with idealism, the qualifying feature of Hellenic art. Whatever their status, the Athenians were invested with traits of refinement, with composure, thoughtfulness, and self-control.

The frieze not only records figures, but a movement of forms. That lateral action was induced ingeniously by devices of perspective, crossing of lines, arrangements of figures in diagonal directions. A rhythmical line carries the eye of the spectator along the panel from figure to figure, group to group. There are changes in height, accent, and depth that promote variations which in turn heighten the illusion of vitality.

While bronze was the material most commonly employed by Greek sculptors, the Parthenon Frieze was designed for and executed in marble. Its plastic concept is peculiarly adapted to the granular qualities of stone.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Ο ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὸ θάρρος θαυμάζεται παγκοσμίως. Αἱ καρδίαι μας ἐξεγείρονται μὲ ἀγάπην καὶ εὐγνωμοσύνην καθὼς ἀναγιγνώσκωμεν περὶ τῆς ἀνδρείας, περὶ τοῦ ἀφιλαύτου θάρρους, τῶν ναυτῶν, τῶν στρατιωτῶν, τῶν ἀεροναυτῶν, τῶν πεζοναυτῶν, καὶ τῶν ἔργατῶν εἰς δυσχερεῖς καὶ κινδυνώδεις ἀγῶνας. Λαμβάνων ὑπ'ὄψιν τὴν τοιαύτην πιστότητα, καρτερίαν, καὶ ἀφοσίωσιν, εἷς κατανοεῖ ὅτι αὐτοὶ εἶναι οἱ πλέον θαρραλέοι, οἵτινες ἀσκοῦν συνήθη καὶ νοήμονα ὑπακοὴν εἰς τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ λογικόν. Κάθε ἀληθῶς θαρραλέος ἄνθρωπος ἔχει εὕρῃ πάντοτε σθένος εἰς τὴν πίστιν ἢ πεποίθησιν ὅτι τὸ καθῆκον ἀπήτει τὴν γενναίαν πρᾶξιν, καὶ ὅτι ἤθελε καὶ ὤφειλε νὰ κάμῃ τὸ καθῆκόν του. Ἡ τοιαύτη ὑπακοὴ συγγενεύει μὲ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀντίληψιν. Ἡ δὲ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀπείρου Νόός, Ἀληθείας, καὶ Ἀγάπης, εἶναι ἡ πηγὴ ὅλου τοῦ θάρρους.

Ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις δίδει εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπέραντον θάρρος. Διότι ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ δικαίου, καὶ τὴν προσωρινὴν φύσιν, μάλιστα, τὴν ἀνυπαρξίαν τοῦ κινδύνου. Ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις ἔδωκεν εἰς τὸν Ἰησοῦν θεῖον θάρρος. Περιεπάτησεν ἐπὶ τοῦ νεροῦ διότι ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι ὑπεστηρίζετο οὐχὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ὕλης ἀλλ'ὑπὸ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ νόμου. Μὴ δίδων προσοχὴν εἰς τὰς θνητὰς συλλήψεις, ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶναι οὐσία καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πνευματικός. Ἕνας νεώτερος φυσιοδίφης ἔχει γράψῃ ὅτι ἐὰν κατανοήσωμεν αἰφνιδίως ὅτι μία σανὶς εἶναι σύννεφον ἀτόμων ἕκαστον περιστρεφόμενον εἰς τὸ κενόν, ὅπως ὁ φυσιοδίφης τὴν γνωρίζει ὅτι εἶναι, δὲν θὰ ἐτολμούσαμεν ποτὲ νὰ πατήσωμεν ἐπὶ μιᾶς. Ὅμως ἡ γνῶσις τῆς γνώμης τοῦ φυσιοδίφου θὰ ἐβοήθει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ ἐννοήσουν τὴν δήλωσιν τῆς Mary Baker Eddy. "Τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶναι ἡ ζωή, ἡ οὐσία, καὶ ἡ ἐνδελέχεια ὅλων τῶν πραγμάτων. Πατοῦμεν ἐπὶ δυνάμεων. Ἀπόσυρε αὐτάς, καὶ ἡ δημιουργία θὰ καταρρεύσῃ. Ἡ ἀνθρώπινος γνῶσις τὰς ὀνομάζει δυνάμεις τῆς ὕλης· ἀλλ'ἡ θεία Ἐπιστήμη δηλοῖ ὅτι ἀνήκουν ὁλοσχερῶς εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν, εἶναι ἔμφυτοι εἰς τὸν Νοῦν αὐτόν, καὶ οὕτω τὰς ἐπαναφέρει εἰς τὴν νόμιμον αὐτῶν κατοικίαν καὶ ταξινόμησιν" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 124).

Ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Νοὸς νὰ ὑποστηρίζῃ, νὰ διατηρῇ, καὶ νὰ προστατεύῃ τὸν ἄνθρωπον γίνεται αἰσθητὴ καὶ γνωστὴ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρώπινον πεῖραν, ἀναλόγως τῆς τοῦ ἀτόμου ἀντιλήψεως τοῦ θείου Νοός, τῆς Ἀληθείας, καὶ τῆς Ἀγάπης, καὶ τῆς πεποιθήσεως ἐπ'αὐτῶν. Τὸ ἀληθὲς θάρρος περιλαμβάνει ἀγάπην, διότι, "φόβος οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, ἀλλ'ἡ τελεία ἀγάπη ἔξω βάλλει τὸν φόβον" (Ἰωάν Α', 4:18). "Ὅταν ἀκούωμεν περιγραφὰς περὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν οἵτινες ἐτέλεσαν θαύματα, ἐξετέλεσαν κινδυνώδεις ἀποστολάς, ἔφεραν εἰς πέρας δύσκολα ἔργα, ἔσωσαν τοὺς συντρόφους των, γνωρίζομεν ὅτι εἶχον ἐμπνευσθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Ἦτο ἡ τελεία ἀγάπη τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ δι'ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ἥτις τὸν ὤθησε νὰ ὑποκύψῃ εἰς τὴν σταύρωσιν. Ἔχων συνείδησιν τῆς παντοδυναμίας τοῦ Πνεύματος, τοῦ Νοός, ἠμποροῦσε νὰ εἴπῃ μετὰ πεποιθήσεως, "Δοκεῖς ὅτι οὐ δύναμαι ἄρτι παρακαλέσαι τὸν πατέρα μου, καὶ παραστήσει μοι πλείους ἢ δώδεκα λεγεῶνας ἀγγέλων·" (Ματθ. 26:53). Καὶ "λεγεῶνες ἀγγέλων," λεγεῶνες ἁγίων σκέψεων, ἰσχυραὶ ἰδέαι τῆς αἰωνιότητος καὶ τοῦ ἀηττήτου τοῦ Νοός, τῆς Ζωῆς, τῆς Ἀληθείας, καὶ τῆς Ἀγάπης, τὸν ἱκάνωσαν νὰ ὑποστῇ πᾶν ποὺ τὸ δηλητηριῶδες μῖσος τοῦ θνητοῦ νοός ἠδύνατο νὰ πράξῃ, ἵνα ἀποδείξῃ ὅτι βλάβη δὲν δύναται νὰ ἔλθῃ εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Εἰς τὸ βιβλίον τῆς Ἀποκαλύψεως, ἡ ψευδὴς πίστις εἰς μίαν παρουσίαν, δύναμιν, ἢ οὐσίαν ἀνθισταμένην εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα καλεῖται "δράκων," καὶ ἐκεῖ ἔχει γραφῇ ὅτι "Ὁ Μιχαὴλ καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολεμῆσαι μετὰ τοῦ δράκοντος· καὶ ὁ δράκων ἐπολέμησε καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ, καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυσεν, οὐδὲ τόπος εὑρέθη αὐτῷ ἔτι ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ" (Ἀποκάλυψις 12:7, 8). Μὲ φωτισμένην ἐπεξήγησιν αὐτοῦ, ἡ Mrs. Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἔχει γράψῃ: "Ἡ Παλαιὰ Διαθήκη ὁρίζει εἰς τοὺς ἀγγέλους, τὰ θεῖα ἀγγέλματα τοῦ Θεοῦ, διαφόρους ὑπηρεσίας. Τὸ χαρακτηριστικὸν τοῦ Μιχαὴλ εἶναι πνευματικὸν σθένος. Ὁδηγεῖ τὰς οὐρανίας δυνάμεις ἐναντίον τῆς ἐξουσίας τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τοῦ Σατανᾶ, καὶ μάχεται τοὺς ἁγίους πολέμους" (Science and Health, σ. 566).

"Τοὺς ἁγίους πολέμους" δι'ὧν ἡ Ἀλήθεια κατανικᾷ τὴν πλάνην καὶ ἡ Ἀγάπη κατανικᾷ τὸ μῖσος εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν συνείδησιν, πρέπει νὰ πολεμήσουν πάντες. Σήμερον, ἡ παραφροσύνη τῆς κακίας ἔχει γείνῃ μανία ἥτις ἐπέφερε παγκόσμιον σύρραξιν. Τώρα, ἄνδρες καλοῦνται νὰ "πολεμήσουν" εἰς πολλὰ πεδία μάχης. Αἱ ἀγέρωχοι ἀξιώσεις τοῦ κακοῦ, ἀπαιτοῦν ὅπως στρατολογήσωμεν τὸν "Μιχαὴλ καὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλους του" εἰς τὸν ἅγιον πόλεμον τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τοῦ δικαίου νόμου ἐναντίον τῆς ὠργανωμένης φιλαυτίας, ἀσελγείας, καὶ σκληρότητος.

Εἰς κάθε περίπτωσιν οἱ ἀντίπαλοί μας εἶναι ψευδεῖς δοξασίαι, οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ Βελιάλ, ἢ τοῦ σκότους, ὅπως τὸ ἐκφράζει ἡ Βίβλος. Ἡ ἀναιδὴς αὐθάδεια πρέπει νὰ ἀποκρουσθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς ἠρέμου δυνάμεως καὶ τῆς νοημοσύνης τοῦ Νοός: οἱ ἰσχυρισμοὶ τῆς ὑλικῆς δυνάμεως πρέπει νὰ ἀντιμετωπισθοῦν διὰ τῆς ἀκατασχέτου δυνάμεως τῆς δικαίας ἐπιμονῆς, ἀντοχῆς, καὶ σθεναρότητος· ἡ δολία τακτικὴ τῆς φιλαυτίας πρέπει νὰ ἐκμηδενισθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς σταθερᾶς, ἀκαμάτου ἀφοσιώσεως καὶ ἐνεργείας τῆς Ἀγάπης. Τότε τόσον βεβαίως ὅσον τὸ φῶς "ὑπερνικᾷ" τὴν σκοτίαν ἀποδεικνῦον τὴν ἀνυπαρξίαν της, αἱ πνευματικαὶ δυνάμεις, αἱ ἰδέαι τοῦ Νοός, τῆς Ἀληθείας, τῆς Ζωῆς, τῆς Ἀγάπης, θὰ ἀποδείξουν τὴν ματαιότητα καὶ ἀνυπαρξίαν παντὸς ποὺ ἀνθίσταται εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα. Ἡ δρᾶσις ἐν ὑπακοῇ πρὸς τὰ ὀρθὰ ἐλατήρια ἐξατομικεύει τὴν Θεο-δύναμιν, τὸ ἄπειρον θάρρος καὶ σθένος. Τότε ἡ ἀδυναμία καὶ ὁ φόβος σιγάζονται, καὶ ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ζωογονεῖται ὑπὸ μιᾶς ἁγίας προθέσεως· τότε προφαίνεται ἡ γενναία πρᾶξις, καὶ μὲ αὐτὴν ἡ φρόνιμος ἀπόφασις, ἡ ἀναγκαία ἰσορροπία, ἀντοχὴ, ὑπομονή, πρόγνωσις.

"Τὸ Πνεῦμα συμβολίζεται ὑπὸ σθένους, παρουσίας, καὶ δυνάμεως, καὶ ἐπίσης ὑπὸ ἁγίων σκέψεων, πτερωμένων μὲ Ἀγάπην. Οἱ ἄγγελοι οὗτοι τῆς παρουσίας Του, οἵτινες ἔχουν τὸ ἁγιώτατον καθῆκον, ἀφθονοῦν εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀτμόσφαιραν τοῦ Νοός, καὶ συνεπῶς ἀναπαράγουν τὰ ἴδια αὐτῶν χαρακτηριστικά. Τὰ ἀτομικὰ αὐτῶν σχήματα δὲν γνωρίζομεν, ἀλλὰ γνωρίζομεν ὅτι αἱ φύσεις αὐτῶν συνδυάζονται μὲ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ· καὶ αἱ πνευματικαὶ εὐλογίαι, οὕτω ἀπεικονιζόμεναι, εἶναι αἱ ἐξωτερικευμέναι, ὅμως ὑποκειμενικαί, καταστάσεις τῆς πίστεως καὶ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως" (Science and Health, σ. 512). "Ἂν ἡ ἀνάγκη εἶναι διὰ σωματικὴν θεραπείαν, διὰ προστασίαν ἀπὸ βομβαρδισμόν, ὑποβρύχια, ἢ ἀπὸ ἄλλην ἀπειλὴν βλάβης, οἱ "ἄγγελοι τῆς παρουσίας Του" εἶναι πλησίον. Δὲν ἔχομεν παρὰ νὰ τοὺς καλοδεχθῶμεν, νὰ συνομιλήσωμεν μὲ αὐτούς, καὶ νὰ συμπολεμήσωμεν μὲ αὐτοὺς ἵνα κερδίσωμεν τὴν νίκην ἐναντίον παντὸς ἐχθροῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Box-Car Graffiti

IT WAS THE FIRST DAY of spring in the city; and at noon, when I came out of the restaurant, I instinctively made for the near-by large empty parking lot. As I walked across it, the warm air and the bright sun set me thinking of soft sun-soaked meadows on the banks of placid streams. Well, no meadow within miles; but here was, by the grace of somebody's taxes, a sunlit open space with earth, not pavement, for a footing. The nearest thing in sight to a river was a heroic old smoke-blackened willow which, no doubt, once stood beside a brook flowing into the Back Bay. Now the brook was gone; today only the B. and A. tracks flowed on each side of the willow to the West.

As I strolled along with the sun on my back, I began to say out loud:

Spring rides no horses down the hill,
But comes on foot, a goose girl still.
And all the loveliest things there be
Come simply, so it seems to me.

Yes, spring comes slowly and simply and erratically. Tomorrow it would probably be chilly and raw as Marian's nose, but today—well, today was the kind of day poets sing about.

♦ ♦ ♦

At the back of the lot, three railroad cars stood on a siding, much as such cars have a way of standing on the sidings of small towns. As I walked toward the cinders of the tracks, I read the labels on the cars. One was a Monon car and next to it was a Missouri Pacific car. The third was marked T. and N. O. Tacoma and Northern Oregon? Toledo and Northern Ontario? Then, on the other end of the car, the words Southern Pacific came into focus. Why, Texas and New Orleans, of course. Today the sun might be even warmer there than it was in Boston.

As I came abreast the Missouri Pacific car, I noticed that it was a mixed mass of box-car graffiti, the scribblings of brakemen, tramps, and small boys, some of it purposive, some of it idle. Usually such graffiti look like sums on an unwashed slate. And what is not sums is cryptic—such writings as *Bgap 12/3* and *Ard 2/4*. But here, on the door of this box car, was written in pale yellow chalk something clear and intelligible, attention-provoking indeed to any wanderer on the first day of spring. This is what I read on the side of Missouri Pacific car number 32350:

I sometimes think that never blooms so red
The rose as where some buried Caesar bled;
That every hyacinth

♦ ♦ ♦

There is no delight like poetry. And poetry and spring go well together. It was my day for poetry. I spoke these lines aloud several times. What a word to coast on is the opulent *rose!* And the run-on rhythm of the first line was exciting—"I sometimes think that never blooms so red the rose." *So Red the Rose.* Here's where Stark Young got the title for his novel.

Whose lines were they? They were lush enough to be Rupert Brooke. Yet the first two lines had a Shakespearean ring. And Shakespeare was fond of Caesar—

Why, of course. It was the *Rubáiyát.* In some such mood of spring gladness as this, I said to myself, some man must have chalked those lines on this Missouri Pacific car. I wonder who he was and where he wrote and why he stopped with *every hyacinth.*

♦ ♦ ♦

I hadn't far to look to find his name. There it was among the other box-car graffiti—Joseph Hinkleman. Yes, the color of the chalk was the same and the *s* in Joseph was the same as that in *sometimes* and *blooms.* And he was a literate man, for he had put a semicolon after *bled,* and only the lettered comprehend the mystery of the semicolon. Whoever he was and wherever he wrote, various locomotives had carried from there to here this rolling slate, this moving scroll, and I had read his message, felt as he had felt when the sun had generated in him the desire to throw away his winter garments and sing a song to the spring.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Wind Shift

The whitecaps ride
Like myriad, snowy geese. On vivid blue,
The whitecaps ride
Until a shift of wind has turned the tide
And frothed the lake into a foamy brew
Of scudding gray. Back, lashing like Jehu,
The whitecaps ride.

HELEN BARTON TUTTLE

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Intimate Message: Washington

Week-End Report ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Long Campaign: There appears to be little prospect that the common-sense proposal for a short presidential campaign in 1944 will catch on. Without any serious expectation that the Republicans would accept, Frank C. Walker, Democratic National Chairman, tossed out his idea at a political press conference. It was that the nominating conventions be held in late summer and the campaigning abbreviated to about two months. If Mr. Walker had really wanted his plan to succeed he would have made it in private to the Republican leaders and sought an advance agreement before even publicly discussing it—all of which might have permitted a joint announcement of a really useful decision.

As it is, Mr. Walker's casual words have done nothing but evoke immediate debate and stir old suspicions, while the intrinsic merit of reducing the distraction of a presidential election in time of war is carelessly neglected. There is certainly no decisive evidence that either party would gain an advantage by shortening the length of the campaigning.

It can be suggested that deferring the conventions would give President Roosevelt a longer time to keep open a fourth-term nomination, but it is equally true that the longer the decision is delayed the less politically favorable Mr. Roosevelt may find events. It can be suggested that a briefer campaign might favor the President, if he is renominated, as he is not exactly unknown to the electorate, but it is suggestive that Wendell Willkie apparently attained his highest popular support soon after his nomination in June, 1940. There are certainly no conclusive arguments that either party stands to gain over the other in a short campaign.

But the realistic outlook is that next year's presidential stumping will be even longer than usual because there bid fair to be a series of hotly contested primaries in a dozen or more states which will begin in March and continue for nearly three months. This will make it primaries in the spring, conventions in the summer, and a full-dress, full-length campaign in the fall unless good judgment unexpectedly paralyzes the politicians.

U. S. Subs: We shouldn't forget that we have submarines, too. The submarine is an ally as well as an enemy and American U-boats are prosecuting a war in the Pacific, the full effect of which is just beginning to tell on Japanese shipping.

The sinking of four more Japanese vessels, including a destroyer and a transport, by American subs last week shows that the Navy is steadily cutting down enemy shipping resources. We have disposed of well over 1,000,000 tons of Japanese ships since Pearl Harbor and while Japan was able to pick up several hundred thousand tons of merchantmen in conquered ports during the early months of the war, her losses are now beginning to be serious. The American submarine warfare in the Pacific is now a major menace to the enemy. The sinkings are appreciably exceeding Japanese construction.

Peace Resolution: In the opinion of the authors of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill join-the-peace resolution, the real danger to its passage is not the Senate itself but the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, which is running over with pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists. They feel confident that if they can get their resolution, or an honest facsimile thereof, out of committee, there will be a two-thirds majority in favor of it when it reaches the floor. Its opponents are seeking to bury it in silence. Its advocates want open debate and they will try to get it soon.

Allied Agreement: Governor Lehman's imminent visit to London testifies to the fact that the United Nations have already reached effective agreement on the joint handling of relief and reconstruction problems. This will be the first formal United Nations' administrative machinery and the details will be announced in the near future. Russia will participate and the governments in exile will be represented on the policy-making council.

The White House is reconsidering its plan to hide away the United Nations food conference from the independent press and radio.

The battle hasn't been won but there is evidence that the Administration is somewhat receding from the position it took when it subtly unfolded its suppressionist intentions to newspaper editors 10 days ago.

At that time it announced that "a plan had been decided upon" and that it embraced three main points:

1. That independent newspaper correspondents should not have even periodic access to the direct sources of news of the conference, namely, the delegates or heads of delegations.
2. That whenever the Government should want the country to have any news of the conference, Government reporters would gather the news, Government officials would approve it and then pass it on to the reporters.
3. That news of the conference should not be written except when the Government wanted it written. The phrase the White House used to describe this was that there should be no "piecemeal reporting."

The White House didn't tell the newspapers that they must comply with this—or else. It just said that this was the way the President wanted it.

Now that it is out in the open and its implications made clear, small wonder it is being reconsidered; for this is not a war conference, it is a peace conference, and if independent reporting of this first Allied meeting to build a better postwar world is to be denied, what about the next?

It is easier to avoid a bad precedent than it is to correct it.

Mail for the U. S. Army: Yank Suggests Revisions

Servicemen's newspaper offers seven-point plan for 'making overseas soldiers a lot happier'—Would eliminate commander's indorsement for items men want from home.

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—A seven-point program for revision of Army postal service regulations with a view to "simplifying the present tough job of the postal authorities, cutting down boat space and making overseas soldiers a lot happier" is carried in the April 9 issue of Yank, the Army weekly newspaper, this week.

Postal regulations, which went into effect on Jan. 15, forbid the sending of bulk packages and reading matter to overseas relatives and friends, save where the soldier sends home a list stating exactly what he needs and the list is signed by the soldier's commanding officer. Packages are restricted to five pounds.

This regulation was amended two months later to allow eight-ounce packages to be sent without a commanding officer's approval by first-class mail and to permit families and friends to renew magazine subscriptions without written request from the soldier. The Yank postal change recommendations follow:

1. Eliminate need for commanding officer's indorsement on items a soldier wants, putting the soldier on his honor not to ask for what he can get locally; keep present weight limits and require parents or friends to show postmasters the soldier's request and the envelope it was sent in.
2. Confine first-class mail to V-mail; keep present rule that anything up to eight ounces may be sent to boys first-class without anybody's permission; ban use of V-mail to advertisers.
3. Clarify rules on sending money and encourage, but not force, soldiers to use money orders where cash is involved.
4. Keep the rule throwing out all third-class and circular matter except newspaper subscriptions actually asked for by the soldier and paid for by him or by somebody who knows he wants such papers.
5. Keep the rule on second-class mail permitting soldiers to subscribe to any magazine they want or letting home folks subscribe for them.
6. Keep the rule prohibiting civilians from writing to soldiers they do not know personally.
7. Keep the rule for soldiers sending packages to the folks back home because ship space is not so tight on the homeward trip.

Yank said postal authorities in Washington reported that before the existing regulations went into effect, the mails were so flooded with "parcels, papers, and useless junk" that important mail could not get through.

In one Army postal center alone it was said there was a whole warehouse full of papers, all incorrectly addressed; razor blades, shoes and socks were being shipped to Hawaii, where post exchanges have long been established, and men were receiving third-class circulars by the thousands telling of suit sales or the program at the movie house back home.

"To carry all the mail in November, 1942, took the equivalent of three 11,000-ton Liberty ships," Yank said. "With soldiers going overseas at the present rate, volume of mail by the end of 1943 would require 25 ships a month carrying nothing but mail. Frankly, there just aren't that many ships. Shipping is one of the biggest problems of the war."

Official United States Army from Harris & Ewing

V-Letters Save Valuable Shipping Space

Sergeant Joseph Donnelly of Philadelphia shows the difference in bulk between 3,200 ordinary letters and the same letters reduced to V-mail. The V-mail reels in the sergeant's hands are not much larger than one of the individual packets of letters in the mound on the table. V-mail forms for use in writing to servicemen overseas can be obtained at post offices or stationery stores. Letters are addressed as usual, but the Government transmits them photographed on microfilm. Across the ocean, a photographic enlargement of each letter is made and it is delivered to the man to whom it is addressed.

Mustang Fighter Is Recast in Role Of Triple Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 5—Versatility for the North American P-51 Mustang fighter plane that may be compared with Britain's Hurricane fighter is indicated in the announcement by J. H. Kindelberger, President of the California company, that the Mustang has been produced as a dive bomber.

To be known as the A-36 in its dive-bomber version, the Mustang will continue to be produced for the Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force in the Company's California and Dallas, Texas, plants.

A triple-threat role—fighter, ground attack and bomber—is now cast for the Mustang, which, however, retains the slim, clean lines of a fighter plane.

Equipped with dive brakes, bomb racks, and six high-caliber machine guns, the Mustang is claimed by North American in its new role to be the fastest dive bomber in the world.

Power with a 12-cylinder Allison liquid-cooled engine, a flying speed in excess of 400 miles an hour is claimed for the A-36. It can dive on a target with blistering speed, blast the enemy with bombs, and retain the ability to fight it out with any enemy fighter that moves in to the assault.

The A-36, it was disclosed, can climb at the rate of nearly half a mile a minute, and has a ceiling of 30,000 feet. Normal diving speed with brake flaps extended is 450 miles an hour, according to the statement. The pilot is protected with armor plate and has two .50-caliber guns synchronized to fire through the three-blade propeller, and .50-caliber guns in the wings. One bomb rack was installed in each wing to hold either bombs or extra fuel tanks, which may be jettisoned.

The British Hurricane, available in several armament versions as a fighter, is also convertible to the "Hurri-bomber," an attack plane and light bomber, and as the "Hurri-cat" has been catapulted from barges in the North Sea in order to battle the long-range Nazi Focke-Wulf planes which harass Allied shipping off both the coast of France and Norway.

United Nations Are Urged to Organize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—The United Nations now co-operating in the war effort should formally organize "as a continuing Conference of the United Nations" for the purpose of planning for the period of reconstruction and for a permanent system of international co-operation afterward, according to the third report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, headed by Dr. James T. Shotwell, made public here today.

Published in the April issue of International Conciliation, publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the report declares that the most important task of such a Conference would be to plan for the future and to relate the continuing development of the United Nations to these plans.

"To this end," it says, "it should hold frequent meetings, and should be assisted by a competent staff of technical experts. In this work all the United Nations should participate, and neutral nations as they are willing to join.

"Many of the organizations needed for postwar purposes can be developed from war agencies, and the potentialities of such agencies for future use should be kept in mind when they are first established.

Peril in Transition Period

"Dangerous situations may develop unless the United Nations are prepared to exercise effective control during the transitional period between war and an established world order."

Such a conference is needed "during the war," the report stresses, recommending that it "state and propagate widely" the developing aims of the United Nations.

"Indeed, the mere announcement of its establishment would be an important part of the psychological warfare now being waged," the report continues. "It would help to maintain among the United Nations a sense of participation, of unity, and of confidence in leadership. It would contribute to the morale of the people of the United Nations and draw the support of those not in the war and even of enemy peoples.

"It could afford a means of arriving at common action. It could reach agreement upon principles and methods with regard to such problems as determination of extension of military control, character of administration to be provided in occupied countries. It could explain allocations of supplies, arrangements for exercise of authority in occupied areas, and other matters which might occasion misunderstanding or lead to disunity. It would be useful in establishing agencies of the United Nations and in co-ordinating their activiteis."

No Military Responsibility

The report emphasizes that the military conduct of the war could not be given to such a body because of the need of secrecy and immediate decisions—"partly because technical knowledge is required and partly because the actual responsibility for the war rests in fact upon a few great states which could not be asked to submit to the decisions of such an organ."

In the past there has been so much intelligent contribution to international co-operation from small states that their aid should be "eagerly sought" for such a conference, the report says.

"Important studies are now being made by international agencies, by national governments, and by regional groups," it continues. "Such studies should be encouraged and regional subdivisions of the conference may be desirable; but the urgent need now is for study and correlation of national views by an organ representing the United Nations as a whole. The Conference of the United Nations should seek to substitute community aims for separate nationalist aims.

"As victory nears and reconstruction problems emerge, the Conference would grow in strength and add additional agencies. The entire development of the United Nations cannot now be prophesied, but there can be no doubt of the urgent need of an immediate beginning to prepare solutions for the problems of reconstruction and to set up the permanent organization of the family of nations."

The report stresses that other agencies would be needed.

"Some such as those for military command or for distribution of materials," it says, "may require important authority and need to work in secrecy; some may have important administrative tasks to perform such as co-ordination of production and supply, control of shipping, etc.; others of technical character should be left as free from political control as possible; still others would confine their activities to research and recommendation.

"Arrangements to feed and administer occupied areas are part of postwar rebuilding.

Doubtless military forces used to win the war will be continued for a time as United Nations police in some areas.

"Such possibilities of later usefulness should be kepe carefully in mind as the war agencies of the United Nations are developed."

Indians Agree Next Move Up to British Government

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 5—The principal fact about the Indian political situation at present is its extreme confusion.

The common factor between the various groups and sections is a strong feeling that something should be done, a definite lead given, and a more positive and constructive policy adopted by the Government. But as to what that policy should be opinions differ widely.

Some interest, though no great measure of hope, has been created in nationalist circles by the unwillingness of the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, to receive a deputation of four to discuss a statement forwarded after the Bombay interparty conference on March 10. It will be recalled that the statement expressed the view of Mohandas K. Gandhi that if he were released he would "do his best to give guidance and assistance in the solution of the internal deadlock," and that his release would not involve "any danger to the successful prosecution of the war."

Memorandum Prepared

The Viceroy asked for a memorandum in advance setting out the arguments the deputation proposed to present at the interview, and such a memorandum is now being prepared by Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar and others with the help of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, well-known Indian liberal, who apparently will not be able to be a member of the deputation.

One wonders whether this veteran Indian statesman recalls at this juncture how many times in the past 14 years his constructive efforts to further India's constitutional advance have been thwarted by the All-India Congress Party's intransigence and political judgment, and Mr. Rajagopalachcariar, looking back on the past year, might well indulge in similar reflections.

Example of Patriotism

Only disinterested patriotism of a high order could make those two men persevere in their efforts now.

Without desiring to anticipate results of the possible interview it seems probable that one comment might be that no one could speak for Mr. Gandhi himself, and no one could vouch for the Congress Party's Working Committee except its own members.

In his correspondence with Mr. Gandhi prior to the Nationalist leader's recent 21-day fast, the Viceroy indicated that repudiation of the Congress Party's policy, as embodied in the August Bombay resolution advocating a civil disobedience campaign, was a prerequisite in any reconsideration of

One member of the Government-in-India speaking in the Assembly last week asked what trust could be placed in the secondhand accounts of the attitude of those under detention, and declared that so long as the Congress Party's resolution stood, so long as an underground organization bent on carrying it out existed, the Government could take no more risks. Publication of the British "White Paper" in Britain and America at this moment may also be significant.

Nevertheless most able statesmanship is urgently required on both sides. An interesting speech was made recently by M. S. Aney who resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council as a result of Mr. Gandhi's fast. He expressed the view that "suicidal self-denial" on the part of popular leaders had failed to paralyze even partially the governmental machinery, that efforts for a reconciliation and to bring both the Government and the leaders of the major parties into a more reasonable frame of mind must be steadily pursued, and that the main problem to which all mediators should apply themselves was how to create in the British Government a confidence that Nationalist Indians in power would wholeheartedly participate in the war effort.

That confidence, he said, was wanting today.

Attitude of Moslems

The attitude of the All-India Moslem League to the present events has two aspects. On the one hand it is attempting to put pressure on the Government by such demonstrations of hostility as a decision to oppose all taxation measures in the Central Legislature and a refusal to serve on committees. On the other hand, editorials in the Dawn, the League's daily paper, clearly show a desire to bring pressure on Mr. Gandhi to accede to League demands through the instrumentality of any editors who might conceivably have access to him.

The paper says that until Mr. Gandhi "makes a new bid for statesmanship in politics the no-party leaders will continue plowing the sands," and suggests that the Congress Party should "shed its fears and in co-operation with the League confront the British Government."

Differences on Goals

It goes even further, declaring: "The mistakes of the Congress Party have been invoked to justify a policy of denial, notwithstanding the fact that the opposition to the Government of India is shared by all political parties," and that "the time has come to talk of responsibility and power."

It is difficult to say, however, precisely what all this means, or whether it represents a genuine desire for an interim government. Pending further developments it would not be advisable to take these tactical moves of the League too seriously.

Differences as to the ultimate goal among politically minded Indians may be illustrated by the fact that the Sikh member of the Executive Council, Sir Jogendra Singh, urged in a speech the other day that all should unite in an appeal to have an Indian federation brought into action, building the federation by easy stages until the desired independence is attained, while in the same debate the Moslem Leaguer in the House, Sir Mohamed Usman, expressed the opinion that experiments in parliamentary democracy, which was not an indigenous institution in India, had proved a thorough failure in some provinces on account of the attitude of the Congress Party.

What Could Be Done

In reply to an inquiry as to what could be done, the following views were given personally to this correspondent.

Sir Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of Jaipur, who was in Delhi recently, said:

"I do not feel pessimistic about the present political situation in India for I believe the realities will assert themselves sooner or later. One reality is that Britain cannot do without India any more than India can do without the British.

"Another reality is that the Hindus and Moslems have got to live together and get on together. It is on those lines that an interim solution might be found. Unfortunately Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah (Mohamed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League leader) have developed the art of saying no to perfection.

"This will have to be replaced by a more practical and positive approach to the problems confronting this country. There is also, of course, a great deal that Britain could do to create a better atmosphere and bring about a solution."

Representative Council

Discussing possible lines of development, Sir Mirza suggested that popular ministries might be re-established in the Provinces, though not on the old basis, by agreement between the various elements with no one party or group having a majority. He also expressed the opinion that there might be a more compact and predominantly Indian Council with a more representative personnel at the center.

He saw no reason why the Moslem League should refuse to be represented in provincial ministries thus constituted, or to come in at the center if adequate representations were allowed to them.

"Such changes," he concluded, "would, of course, be merely stopgap arrangements, pending the framing of a permanent constitution by means of a constituent committee of the constitution-making body, in which must be included representatives of the Indian Principalities, after the war."

An Indian with many Labor contacts told the writer that going about he found the country tranquil but bitter.

In his view the Central Government would be strengthened if the Executive Council included representatives of the 2,500,000 industrial workers, the many million Indian agricultural workers, the Kisans, and possibly the Momins, who, according to him, constitute the Moslem masses.

Nonofficial Advisers

A government of that nature, he said, could win the hearts of the people. Even such a step as the appointment of nonofficial Indian advisers in former Congress provinces would do much, he held, to allay bitterness and improve the situation. But a positive policy was urgently required.

On the other hand, a veteran Indian journalist without immense political experience, who must also be anonymous, gave as his opinion that the only hopeful objectives at present were wholehearted support of the war effort on the part of Indians, and an earnest effort by both Indians and the British to improve Indo-British relations all along the line, thus building up a stock of mutual good will on which future developments can be based.

All of which is inconclusive except as it may serve to indicate that India's political problems do not fall into neat and simple patterns, and that much hard thinking as well as strong feeling is required if wise solutions are to be found.

India's Defense

By Allied Labor News

BOMBAY, India, April 5—Amid the present political confusion in India—caused, in the opinion of labor officials, by the continued imprisonment of Congress Party leaders, the refusal of British authorities to grant national government to the people, and the disruptive activities of "fifth columnists"—the All-India Trades Union Congress is striving to help in mobilizing the nation for defense against Japan and Germany. More than a year ago the A. I. T. U. C. declared: "The defeat of Axis fascism has become the precondition for the achievement of independence and complete democracy for India."

Pointing out that the policy of the "struggle wallas" [those who advocate strikes and sabotage against the British as a means of achieving national freedom] must inevitably lead to surrender of the nation to Japan, trade union leaders call for: (1) All-out production of war materials; (2) unity on a national scale between Hindus and Moslems; (3) training in arms for the common people, as a means of enlarging the regular Indian Army, and building up Volunteer Defense Corps; (4) improvement in the standard of living of the workers and peasants through strict rationing and price control, imprisonment of profiteers and hoarders, and wage increases; (5) an end to imperialistic policies which prevent industrialization and full use of the nation's vast economic resources; and (6) rapid organization of workers into trade unions.

Associated Press

Mustang Fighter Recast as Superfast Dive Bomber

Another addition to the United States' repertory of warplanes was announced with the release of this picture of North American Aviation's A-36's, which are dive-bomber versions of the Company's Mustangs.

Inside Story of Dakar Told By American Consul at Port

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—French officials on the spot resolutely barred the Germans from Dakar and French West Africa throughout the Vichy regime, it is now revealed by Thomas C. Wasson, American Consul at Dakar, in an official account of what went on during those months of crisis.

The presence of an American representative at the strategic port had a wholesome effect on French morale, rousing officials from defeatism and bolstering their resistance to Nazi efforts to infiltrate West Africa, Mr. Wasson states.

Giving the inside story of what went on in Dakar for 17 months after the fall of France, Mr. Wasson, now stationed at the State Department, writes of his experiences as Consul from Sept. 15, 1940, until Feb. 10, 1942, in the American Foreign Service Journal, official publication of the American Foreign Service Association, which appears this week.

Germans Kept Out

A veteran Foreign Service officer with considerable African experience, Mr. Wasson in his article declares:

1. That there was constant danger that Vichy would grant the Nazis permission to enter Dakar, but that the Germans never arrived, primarily because of the stubborn resistance of local officials, including Governor General Pierre Boisson.
2. That the chief immediate menace of Dakar was not to Brazil and the Americas, but to the "lifeline" ferry service used by the British and Americans across British West African colonies to the East.
3. That Governor General Boisson was a Pétainist but art anti-collaborationists, and that he and other French officials in West Africa considered Marshal Pétain's concessions to Germany as being extracted under duress, and despised Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government.
4. That the American Consul was given full freedom of movement, with officials readily accessible and code communication with the State Department always permitted, so that Washington was kept fully informed of West African developments at a period when wild rumors were current in the United States of Nazi activity at Dakar.

The Wasson report constitutes a new argument in support of the State Department's roundly criticized policy of dealing with the Vichy Government, indicating that the policy brought dividends in West Africa in the shape of information and influence. The report does not cover the period from February, 1942, to the German seizure of Unoccupied France.

Mr. Wasson was instructed by the State Department to obtain assurances from the Dakar authorities that American vessels would not be interned if they called at French West African ports; to report fully on all commercial air services, and to keep the Department regularly informed of any German activities in French West Africa.

Rumors Tracked Down

"Throughout my stay in West Africa I moved freely wherever I wished," he writes. "The officials were always accessible. I have no reason to think that any obstacles were put in the way of anyone who wished to speak to me. My practice was to welcome all who came to me, by day or night, regardless of political beliefs, race, rank or reputation. I was always free to communicate in code with the Department by cable and the files of cables exchanged with the Dakar Consulate are voluminous."

Reports circulating in America and elsewhere of alleged German activity in the colony were relayed to Mr. Wasson regularly, and the flimsiest rumors were tracked down, he declares.

"Except for four or five Jewish refugees, there were no Germans in Dakar while I was there. And apart from certain specific German officials who passed in transit through French West Africa to and from neutral Portuguese Guinea, the sovereign state of Liberia, and colonies farther south, there were no Germans in all of French West Africa.

"No German submarines put into Dakar or other French West African ports, and no naval vessels based in French West Africa put to sea to supply German submarines or raiders.

"One has to remember that, in the black man's country, the white man is relatively rare. Every white man is known. A white man cannot travel secretly through French West Africa. . . . If a German had arrived anywhere in French West Africa, or if a German submarine had entered any French port, the news would have spread from mouth to mouth in no time."

When France collapsed, 165 Germans were being held in prison camps in the colony, Mr. Wasson adds, but the Nazis sent transport planes on July 27, 1940, to repatriate them. Of Governor General Pierre Boisson, he writes:

"He and I were in disagreement sometimes, and I was not always successful in persuading him to do what I wished. I always found him a square shooter. He never double-crossed me."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Trudy and the Bear

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Part One

Trudy was alone in her Tree House. She was alone just for the sake of being alone. She was lying along the window-seat reading a book which she had read a dozen times through from cover to cover, but that made it all the better company. Out of the corner of one eye she was aware of oak leaves moving and a squirrel collecting acorns. Out of the other she was aware of her own little room, barely swaying with the motion of the trees, so bright, so clean, so complete.

She fished one hand lazily under the window-seat and drew out a tin box. In it there were three cookies and part of a cooky which Maggie had given her after breakfast. She nibbled at one and brushed the crumbs from the crack of the book, while her feet touched companionably together over her back.

"Trudy! Trudy!"

Dear! Dear! Someone was always calling! This was sisters.

Trudy didn't answer.

"Trudy! Trudy!"

The shouts were louder. They kept on. They sounded important. She called back, at last:

"What is it?"

"We're going on a picnic. Come and get rea—dee."

Trudy wasn't interested.

"I'm not go—ing!" she shouted back.

"What?"

"I'm not go—ing!"

"Hurry up!"

Trudy got up and went to the door of her castle.

I'm not going!" she called down, quite plainly now.

"I'm not going!" she called down. cesca, who stood at the foot of the great tree looking up. Trudy saw her tilted face and then just a little of her shoulders and feet, in a strange way, because Francesca was almost directly below her.

Birch-Bark Letter

"It's an Indian picnic! Mummy's found a birch-bark letter!" shouted back Francesca, cupping her hands. "Hurry up!"

Trudy came thundering down the stairs, her book forgotten. A letter? To Mummy? An Indian letter?

Mummy was on the verandah looking rather mysterious.

"See what I found pinned to the maple tree with an arrow!" she said when the seven little girls were all gathered about her. "Ann, you're the oldest, see if you can make it out."

Mother pulled out the arrow—it looked, Trudy thought, a good deal like one of those which Daddy had in a beaded quiver in his room—and handed the piece of birchbark to Ann, while all the children crowded around.

Written in red—which might have been berry juice—were crude words on the white bark. Aided by the others, Ann read:

"Greetings to the seven little white squaws! While the sun shines, while the wind blows, squaws must tend the pot. Can you? Are you worthy of the squaws of our tribes? Take the long canoe, find the lost Indian trail to our Field, and there cook the food of our people. Bring with you each one friend, put a feather in your head-bands, and come."

The document was signed with a funny little drawing of a running deer.

After great excitement, the seven friends and the fourteen feathers were collected and deposited in the big canoe with the picnic baskets.

Daddy wouldn't come, although it was Saturday. He said he had letters to write and, anyhow, an Indian picnic sounded dangerous to him. He'd always been afraid of Indians. They knew he was teasing, but they couldn't coax him to go with them, and finally they went without him, leaving him with a thoughtful look in his eye.

There was also a little delay when Mummy found that Trudy had got her feather from Mummy's best hat, but that unpleasantness was smoothed over, and off they went with two baskets of corn, a lot of potatoes to roast, raspberries, cornbread, hard-boiled eggs and two big bottles of drinking water. Luckily, it was a still day, for even the big war canoe had a heavy load. No one was quite sure where the old Indian trail began—about half way to the Sand Hill they thought—and you went in by two big oaks.

Indian Trail

The children pulled up the canoe, and took out all their baskets. But it was surprising how many pairs of oaks there were! Finally, however, Barbara found the right pair with a thread of a trail between them, and off the party tore—feathers still in hair.

The trail was old and mysterious. It wound back among trees they had most of them never seen, along the edges of small marshes they had never known were there. Once they passed a great birch tree, which Mummy said was the kind from which Indians had made their canoes; once a snake wriggled almost across Trudy's bare feet, and she screamed with great satisfaction. Trudy loved a chance to scream.

Mummy said, "Very silly papoose—scare all the wild things with that noise—Indian no like screech-baby!" and somehow Trudy felt ashamed. But ashamed or not, she wasn't a child who liked to be made fun of. Trudy began to look thoughtful.

Soon the path opened out into the Indian Field, a mysterious square of sand enclosed by the forest. A hawk flew overhead, the sun shone warmly, the sand glistened, warm and shining under their feet. The place was filled with memories of long-ago Indian encampments, forgotten hunts and battles. The little girls did not know that they lowered their voices and looked quickly over their shoulders when the breeze stirred in the dark pines that walled their retreat.

"Bear," murmured Trudy.

"Where?" demanded Francesca uneasily, but Trudy would only repeat "Bear," in a low thrilling tone.

A Corn and Potato Roast

The fire was piled and lighted. They waited until it had burned down to hot ashes in which to bury their ears of corn, protected by the green husks, and the potatoes. While they were cooking, the children ran races and played hide-and-seek. They had wonderful appetites by the time the food was cooked.

Mummy had brought butter.

"Running Deer would have used bear's fat, but we'll do the best we can," she explained, and everyone began gaily breaking egg shells on each other's heads, and toasting cornbread on sticks. Whenever anyone spoke to Trudy, even Kate, her best friend, she answered, "Bear."

"Another ear of corn?" Emily might ask.

"Bear," Trudy would reply.

"Does that mean yes or no?" Emily would demand.

"Bear."

"Then you don't get any."

But Trudy would reach over and take an ear for herself.

Or perhaps Ann might say,

"Feather's lost, Trude."

And Trudy would answer, "Bear."

"Let her alone," Barbara declared. "She's in one of her moods. Don't talk to her."

So mostly no one did talk to Trudy, but sometimes someone forgot and heard another "Bear" for her pains. They all knew it was just a game, but still it did keep their minds on bears.

When the last bite had been eaten Mummy suggested that they should find an opening under the pines out of the sun. It was marvelous there, dark and shadowy. The children soon cleared a clean floor of pine needles, and with the branches above them they felt as though they were in some fine tepee, and sat in a circle telling Indian stories.

Suddenly there was a rustling in the underbrush and Trudy screamed piercingly. Most of the little girls scrambled to their feet.

"Bear!" Trudy shrieked again, "Bear!"

Mummy had hard work to quiet the panic.

"Hush, children, there hasn't been a bear here for a hundred years. It's just a squirrel or something."

Just then there came another rustle in the underbrush. No squirrel in the world could have made a rustle like that. Even Mummy jumped to her feet. And then, as they all stood breathless, their heads turned, their eyes wide open, they heard a low rumbling terrible growl.

(Finish reading about "Trudy and the Bear" next Monday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At the Bottom of the Lane

There's a row of little houses at the bottom of the lane,
They're the quaintest little houses you could see—
There is one that looks so smiling, and there's one that looks so cross,
And there's one that always looks surprised to me!

Another is so perky, with its chimneys cocked like ears,
And another seems as if it's half asleep;
I wonder if they're rather like the folk who live in them—
How I wish I could go in and take a peep!

JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY

A Present for Grannie Crab

Grannie Crab lived in a little pool among the rocks. She lived all alone under the seaweed, and was hardly ever seen to come out. When she went shopping she always slipped off without speaking to anyone, and when the shopping was done she hurried home.

"Why is Grannie Crab so quiet? And why doesn't she talk to us?" the young crabs asked each other.

And then the baby crab said, "Perhaps she has nothing pretty to wear. Let's make her a new shawl and bonnet."

For some days the little crabs searched among the pools for some material out of which to make a shawl and bonnet for Grannie Crab, but they couldn't find anything that would do. Then, one afternoon, the tide brought in a beautiful piece of shiny red seaweed, and when the crabs saw it they ran round and round sideways in excitement.

"It's the very piece we've been looking for," they cried, and carried it home to Mother Crab, and asked her to cut out the shawl and bonnet.

Mother Crab spread out the red seaweed on her table and started to work with her claws. She didn't need scissors. The young crabs watched her with great interest, and when the shawl and bonnet were finished they made them into a parcel and wrote on the outside: "Grannie Crab From the Little Crabs." Then they took the parcel to the little pool among the rocks and slipped it under the seaweed.

The next morning a letter came addressed to the young crabs. It was from Grannie Crab herself, thanking them for their lovely present, and telling them how badly she had needed a new shawl and bonnet because her old ones were not fit to be seen.

After that Grannie Crab made great friends with the little crabs. She always stopped to speak to them when she went shopping, and when she wasn't too busy she played hide-and-seek with them among the rocks.

Robin's Back

Let us greet you, Mr. Robin.
We are pleased to say
"Hello,"
For your cheery call reminds us
That the springtime melts the snow.
Give our love to all the fellows;
Bluebird, bobolink and wren.
Tell them we are very happy
To be meeting them again.

WILLIAM W. PRATT

A Tadpole That Wanted to Know

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

An old green frog was sitting at the edge of a pond one morning in early spring, watching the crowds of tadpoles that were darting about in the shallow water close to the shore. There were black tadpoles and brown tadpoles, thousands of them, wiggling their small tails very fast as they swam.

The old frog felt unusually happy this morning, for the day was soft and warm, and the sounds and smells of spring were in the air. They made him feel young again. They made him feel like singing.

But he did not sing, for just then a tadpole called to him from the edge of the pond.

"Excuse me," it said, "but you are a frog, aren't you?"

"Yes," the green frog answered, looking down at the little fellow, "I am a frog and I am glad to see you, Brown Tadpole. But how did you know who I am?"

A Tadpole's Questions

"A newt that lives under a mossy log told me," the tadpole replied. "He said you knew about tadpoles and could tell me about my legs."

"What do you want to know about them?" the green frog asked.

"I want to know if I shall have any," the little tadpole told him. "Ever so many of the other tadpoles are growing hind legs, and I want to know if I shall have legs too, and why they don't begin to grow."

"I wouldn't worry about my legs, Brown Tadpole," chuckled the old frog. "You will have a pair of hind legs very soon now. You will have a pair of front legs too, but you will not get them until a little later."

"Two pairs of legs!" the tadpole exclaimed excitedly. "Oh, that will be wonderful, Old Frog. Then I shall have four legs and a tail, just like the newt has who lives under the mossy log."

A Disappearing Tail

"You will have no tail," the old frog said. "For after you get your legs, your tail will grow shorter and shorter, until at last it is gone entirely. And then," he added, "you will not be a tadpole any longer, but a green frog just like me."

"Shall I really?" asked the astonished little tadpole.

"Yes," the old frog told him, "I am very sure. Because I myself was once a brown tadpole just like you. I was hatched from a tiny egg, down among the water weeds at the bottom of the pond, just as you were, and I grew my legs and lost my tail, just as you will do."

The brown tadpole gave his tail a little wiggle, as though to make sure it was still there. "It's exciting to be a tadpole and have so many things happen to you, isn't it, Old Frog?" he said.

But the old frog did not answer.

All around the shore, the other frogs were singing. And now, swelling out his yellow throat, the old green frog joined his voice to the chorus.

(Watch for a story of a cowbird and a crow Monday after next.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

The green frog spoke to the little tadpole

Grumblething The Gnome

Grumblething the gnome lived under an elderberry tree in a dark damp house. Rain came in through the roof and his fire would never burn. Day after day he sat in the dark alone muttering miserably.

One day as he was sitting there thinking how unhappy he was he heard a scuffle of little feet on his front path. It was Friendly Creature, a gnome who lived in another part of the wood.

"Come in," said Grumblething, opening the door, surprised that anyone should trouble to visit him. "Take my seat in the corner. It's the only dry spot left."

"Thank you, Grumblething," said Friendly Creature. "I have come to ask you something. You must be very tired of this dark, damp house. Won't you come and live with me?"

"I would rather live by myself and grumble whenever I like," he answered.

Friendly Creature did not want to take no for an answer.

"Please do come, Grumblething," he said. "My home is under the larch trees. You shall have a warm dry bed with the sun to peep in through your window. Blue-tits shall waken you in the morning, and you can watch the squirrels at play all the day long."

"No, I want to stay here," said Grumblething, and he led Friendly Creature, not very politely, to the door and wished him good morning.

Grumblething did not have to wait many days before Friendly Creature came to see him again.

"I was just wondering whether you might have changed your mind," he said.

"No," replied Grumblething, "I haven't, and I don't intend to."

"I'm sorry," replied Friendly Creature. "Would you mind if I had a look round your part of the wood before I went home?"

Friendly Strolls

"There's nothing to see," replied Grumblething. "My garden stretches as far as the hedge. The rest belongs to the slugs and snails. They don't often get visitors but I suppose they won't object."

After that Friendly Creature came nearly every day for a stroll round Grumblething's garden. Grumblething could not imagine why he seemed so interested in it, or what he was doing grovelling about in the dead autumn leaves. He was still more surprised when, one day, Friendly Creature asked if he might borrow a trowel as he had forgotten to bring his own.

When winter covered Gnome Wood with snow, Grumblething went on his yearly visit to a place where he met many other Grumblethings. They sat together all day moaning about everything and getting more and more miserable. When spring came he went home.

There was no one to meet him at the station, and as his bag was not heavy he took a short cut across the fields that led straight to his garden gate in the lower hedge of Gnome Wood. He had no sooner gone through the gate than he dropped his bag in surprise and looked and looked.

A Welcome for Grumblething

On either side of the garden path was a border of primroses and violets and yellow aconites. Beneath the trees, daffodils were dancing, and tiny gold stars of celandines peeped out from the moss. Before him on the path was a baby rabbit, the sun shining through its pink ears. When he reached the house he found blue-tits polishing the windows, and a squirrel sweeping the pollen of hazel catkins from the front porch.

Then Grumblething remembered how Friendly Creature used to poke about in the autumn leaves, and he knew now that he must have been planting the spring flowers. Perhaps it was Friendly Creature who had sent the blue-tits and the squirrel and the baby rabbit to welcome him back.

Next morning, Friendly Creature called at Grumblething's home. He found him sitting by a fire of larch cones that were burning merrily in the hearth.

"How are things with you?" he asked brightly.

"Why," said Grumblething, "I've quite forgotten what it is like to be miserable. But it wasn't my holiday that did it." Then he added shyly, "I think it must have been you."

And to show how grateful he was to Friendly Creature for making his home so beautiful, he decided not to be a Grumblething any more. He, too, became a Friendly Creature, and for ever after Gnome Wood echoed with the laughter of those two friends.

Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is, we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to

Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.

Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

Rush to Jobs in Past 5 Years All but Wipes Out Idleness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5 — Cut 10,000,000 in five years, unemployment in the United States is today very near to the "irreducible minimum," according to the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

Unemployment now stands at a low point of only 1,000,000 persons idle, according to the Bureau's monthly report on labor force.

March, 1943, unemployment totals reveal a decrease of 400,000 from the February estimate of 1,400,000. One year ago, March, 1942, there were 3,600,000 unemployed. These figures include persons temporarily unemployed in the process of transfer from one job to another.

The monthly Census Bureau Survey also showed a net increase of 100,000 in total number of persons employed, from 50,900,000 in February to 51,000,000 in March.

Census officials pointed out that in view of the present level of unemployment and the projected increase in the armed forces, it is apparent that employment in the coming months can be maintained at 1942 levels only by entrance into the labor force of substantial numbers of persons now classified as nonworkers.

The current total of 1,000,000 unemployed compares with an unemployment total of 10,983,000 reported in the 1937 U. S. Census of Unemployment, including 2,055,000 emergency relief workers.

The civilian labor force declined by 300,000 between February and March. This drop was confined entirely to men and marked the eighth consecutive month in which the male labor force has decreased. The number of women in the labor market remained unchanged at 15,600,000. The labor force in March, 1943, stood at 52,00,000—700,000 less than in March, 1941. Thus, the nation's farms and factories are carrying on a wartime production program with a civilian labor force somewhat below pre-war levels.

Male employment decreased by 100,000 between February and March, while employment of women increased by 200,000. The net increase of 100,000 brought total employment to 51,000,000. The employment level has remained almost constant for the past three months, despite the drop of 400,000 in unemployment during that time.

Agricultural employment, following closely the seasonal pattern of the past two years, increased by 200,000 between February and March. The increase took place entirely among male farm workers, and probably reflects military deferments of men engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In nonagricultural industry, on the other hand, a decrease of 100,000 employed persons occurred between February and March, bringing the total 1,000,000 below the December level. The downward trend of nonagriculaural employment during the past several months is contrary to the usual movement, and undoubtedly indicated the curtailment of non-essential production and services rather than any decrease in the manpower being utilized in war industries.

Cleric Says Peace Is Won by Justice

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York said in a broadcast to the United States yesterday that "peace is won only by justice," and "if America as we know it and live it is to win the peace as well as the war America must continue to be both ideal and real."

The Archbishop declared: "America must be true and just to herself and to her sons and daughters, and they are now proving anew their loyal devotion to her on all the battlefronts of the world as well as on all home fronts.

"Men over here are calm and determined and certain about winning the war. . . . No sacrifice seems too great to them if they can be assured that the life they love in the country they love can be resumed again after the war is over."

Archbishop Spellman, military vicar of United States armed forces, disclosed that he had given away $96,000 to help prisoners of war of all nationalities.

The Archbishop arrived here March 20 after an extended aerial journey which carried him from the United States to Spain, Vatican City and North Africa.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Hampshire

Havant (auspices First Church, Portsmouth): Empire Cinema, 3 p. m., May 9.
Southampton: Avenue Hall, The Avenue, 6:15 p. m., May 14.

Lancashire

Morecambe and Heysham (First Church): Royalty Theater, 3 p. m., May 16.

Lincolnshire

Louth: Town Hall, 3 p. m., May 30.

London

London (Sixth Church): Church Building, Gwendolen Avenue and Upper Richmond Road, 7:30 p. m., May 27.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, St. Clair Avenue, West, at Dufferin Street, 3:15 p. m., April 11.

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street, 8:30 p. m., April 12.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

California

Coalinga: Church Edifice, Monroe and Sunset Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.
Davis: Davis Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 11.
Delano: Church Edifice, Eleventh at Kensington, 8 p. m., April 13.
Escondido: Woman's Club House, 214 South Broadway, 3 p. m., April 11.
Fresno: Church Auditorium, Calaveras at N Street, 8 p. m., April 16.
Long Beach (Third Church): Belmont Theater, 12 m., April 12.
Long Beach (Fourth Church): Atlantic Theater, 5870 Atlantic Boulevard, 12 m., April 16.
Los Angeles (auspices Twenty-seventh Church): Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 3 p. m., April 17.
Riverbank: Riverbank Grammar School, 3:30 p. m., April 11.
San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 15.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 3 p. m., April 11. Radiocast Station KYA, 1260 kilocycles.
Santa Maria: Veterans' Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., April 12.
Sebastopol: Analy High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 12.
Sierra Madre: First Congregational Church, Sierra Madre Boulevard and Hermosa Avenue, 8 p. m., April 15.
Turlock: Turlock Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 11.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 15.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, William and Church Streets, 8 p. m., April 16.
Dixon: Loveland Community House, 8 p. m., April 12.
Freeport: Masonic Auditorium, 305-315 West Stephenson Street, 3 p. m., April 11.
Lake Forest: Baggett Auditorium, Gorton School, 8 p. m., April 13.
Quincy: Senior High School, 8 p. m., April 13.
Sycamore: Federated Church, 305 Somonauk Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Indiana

Connersville: Church Edifice, 719-721 Grand Avenue, 3 p. m., April 11.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 11.
Muncie: Muncie Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 12.
New Albany: Senior High School Auditorium, Vincennes Street and Beeler, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Princeton: First Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., April 15.
Terre Haute: Student Union Building, Indiana State Teachers College, North Seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 16.

Kansas

Emporia: 3 p. m., April 11.
Parsons: Municipal Building, Seventeenth and Main Street, 8 p. m., April 12.
Wellington: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 11.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Roslindale: The Unitarian Parish House, 856 South Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Dorchester: Dorchester Woman's Club, 38 Center Street, 8 p. m., April 9.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., April 10, and 3:30 p. m., April 11.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.
Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 11.
Flint (Second Church): Masonic Temple, South Saginaw and Fourth Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 16.
Jackson: Church Auditorium, Wildwood Avenue at Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., April 16.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Monroe: Church Edifice, 7 North Macomb Street, 8 p. m., April 15.
Mount Clemens: Mount Clemens High School Auditorium, 155 Cass Avenue, 8 p. m., April 12.
Mount Pleasant: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 12.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School, 8 p. m., April 11.
Port Huron: Church Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Royal Oak: Royal Oak Senior High School, North Washington Avenue at Willis, 8 p. m., April 13.

Missouri

Independence: Church Edifice, 108 South Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., April 12.

New Jersey

Burlington: Wilbur Watts High School, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Camden: Woodrow Wilson High School, 3100 Federal Street, 8 p. m., April 16.
East Orange: East Orange High School Auditorium, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 3 p. m., April 18.
Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 12.
Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 60 Crescent Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street at Passaic Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., April 13.
Elmira: Parley Coburn School Auditorium, Mt Zoar Street, 8:15 p. m., April 12.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 1835 Mott Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 8.
Glen Cove: South School Auditorium, Glen Cove Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 16.
Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 12.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., April 11. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.
Waverly: Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Oregon

Coquille: Washington School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 13.
Hillsboro: Union High School Auditorium, 645 East Lincoln, 8 p. m., April 13.
Portland (Fifth Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.

Pennsylvania

Corry: Church Edifice, Park Street, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Glenside: Keswick Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 13
Honesdale: Court House, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Lock Haven: Auditorium, State Teachers College, 3:30 p. m., April 11.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, 8 p. m., April 15.
Sharon: Sharon Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial, Swarthmore College Campus, 3:15 p. m., April 11.
Uniontown: Uniontown Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Texas

Houston (Fourth Church): Sidney Lanier Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.
Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1901 Lakeshore Drive, 8 p. m., April 15.

Washington

Auburn: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.
Puyallup: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.
Seattle (Fourth Church): Music Hall Theater, 12:10 p. m., April 16.
Seattle (Ninth Church): Lake Forest Park School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., April 11.
Tacoma (Fourth Church): Jason Lee Auditorium, Sixth and Sprague Streets, 8 p. m., April 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on April 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a m., WAGA, 590kc, on April 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 18; May 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 25.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on May 2; June 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 18; May 18; June 30.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

NAWAKWA
POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17. 18th Season. Mountain Camp 3 hrs. N. Y. Campers escorted from city. On private lake; sandy beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts, V projects; nature study. CHICKAKAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet "M." N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1580

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups. All land and water sports. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. Write for booklets. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

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In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership BOOKLET
Directors: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
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CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise acres of corn, potatoes; woodcraft; sheep; swimming; frog riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Hills. 32nd year. 220 fee. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
Pittsford, Vt.

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Camp for Boys Established 1921
Vigorous physical development — Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, shop, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur B. Hoey, Director.
Renowned for adults under same management

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If you need more Nazareth underwear for the children this season we suggest that you buy it now—later may be too late to get the styles you want.

Quality is very important, so ask for and be sure to get Nazareth underwear—famous for fifty-seven years.

Styles for ages 1 to 16 years—at your retailers.

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Dollars) Stks/Divds	(100s) Sales	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Net
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62½	61¾	62½	+1½
Adams Exp (1.45e)	73	12¾	12	12¾	+ ½
Adams-Millis ½g	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Addressograph (1)	4	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	23	44½	42¾	44½	+1
Ala & Vicks (6) †	10	70	70	70	
Alaska Juneau	175	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	185	2	1¾	1⅞	
Allegheny pf xw	19	18½	18	18½	+1⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	138	18½	17½	18¼	+1⅛
Allegheny pr pf	13	36⅜	35	35½	+1
Allen Indust (94a)	2	9½	9½	9½	
Alleg Lud Stl .35g	27	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	159	158¼	158¼	—1
Allied Mills (1e)	44	21½	20¼	21	+ ¾
Allied Strs (.30g)	116	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	43	35¾	34½	35¾	+2½
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	10	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	4	78½	78¼	78½	
Amer Leath	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Am Ag Chem 2.20	8	27¼	27	27	
Am Airlines (1⅔e)	19	64¼	60¾	64¼	+3½
Am Bank Note ¼g	6	16½	16¼	16¼	
Am Bk N pf (3) †150		57½	54¾	57	+2¼
Am Bosch (¼a)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe ¼g	2	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	115	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	81	80½	81	+ ½
Am Can pf (7) †	30	176	176	176	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	29	35⅝	34⅞	35	
Am C&F pf 8.29g	5	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ⅓e	24	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	10	110	110	110	
Am Chicle (4a)	10	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Am Cyn Sug ¼g	11	17	16⅞	17	
Am Distill	12	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	13	2½	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am European ½e	4	10	9½	10	+1
Am Export (1½g)	11	28¼	27¾	28¼	+1
Am & For Power	52	4¼	4	4	
Am&FP $7pf ⅞xk	6	67¾	67	67¾	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	25	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	6	35½	35¼	35½	— ¼
Am Hide&Leather	13	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am Ice	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	5	63¼	62¼	62¼	— ¾
Am Internat (¼g)	21	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
Am Locomotive	70	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 1¾lk	6	96¼	95¾	96¼	+ ¾
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	21	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
Am M&Met (¼g)	6	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
Am Metal (1)	7	26¾	26	26	
Am News 1.80	†110	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Am Pow & Lt	51	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	20	29¼	28⅛	28¾	— ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	35	25⅞	25	25	
Am Rad&St S .15e	157	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
Am R&S S pf 7 †	10	167½	167½	167½	+1½
Am Roll Mill .20e	104	15	13¾	14¾	+1
Am R M pf 4½	†640	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¾
Am Safety Raz ½g	6	15	14⅛	15	+ ¾
Am Seating (1e)	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
Am Ship Bl 1g	†380	32¾	31½	32½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	32	47¼	46¼	46½	
Am Sm & R pf 7	†180	151¾	150	151¾	+1¼
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	45	44	45	
Am Stl Fdrs ½ag	24	26½	25⅞	26¾	+ ⅞
Am Stores ½g	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Am Stove (.30g)	8	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¾
Am Sug Ref 1½g	6	25⅞	25½	25½	
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob ¼ag	4	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
Am Tel&Tel (9)	28	143½	142¾	142⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	11	53⅝	52½	52¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	10	54⅜	53¾	54	+1¼
Am Tob pf (6)	†150	138¼	138	138	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	54	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+1
Am Viscose (1½g)	13	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Am Water Works	286	7¼	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	65	7¾	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
Am Woolpf (2k)	10	69¼	67½	68¾	+1¼
Am Zinc L & S	65	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	234	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ ⅞
Anac W&C ¼g	†140	28¾	27½	28¾	+ ⅞
Anchor Hock .15g	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
Andes Cop (¼g)	3	13½	13	13¼	+ ½
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	4	40¼	40	40¼	+1¼
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
Armour Illinois	610	5½	4⅝	5½	+ ⅞
Armour III pr pf	16	59	56	59	+3¼
Arm III pf	†120	59½	58	59½	+3
Armstrong Ck 1¼g	4	35	35	35	+ ½
Artloom Corp .10g	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	14	11	10¾	11	
As D Gd 1 pf 6	†250	84	82¼	84	+2½
As D Gd 2pf 7 †	50	78	78	78	+2
Associates Inv (2)		33½	33½	33½	+1
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	10	101½	101½	101½	
Atch T&SF (3g)	88	57½	55⅜	57½	+2
Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	45	35⅞	34⅞	35¾	+ ⅞
Atl G&W Indies 3e	12	30¾	28¼	30	+1½
Atl G&W in pf 5e	12	56⅞	54½	56⅞	+3⅞
Atl Refining (.15g)	31	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4 †	60	110½	110	110½	+1
Atlas Corp (¼g)	44	12⅝	11½	12⅜	+ ⅞
Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	52¼	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾ag	†180	63	62	62	
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	10	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A †	5	44⅜	43½	44	+1
Aviation Co (1⅓e)	194	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	42	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	137	9⅛	8⅜	9⅛	+ ⅞
Balt & Ohio pf	67	14	13½	13⅞	+1
Bangor & Ar	10	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½xk †	40	51	50	50	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	8	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Barker Bros	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾k	†280	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	29	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	21	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅝
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	9	27½	26	27½	+1½
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Bell Aircraft (2e)	18	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	15	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅝
Benef Ind Ln .30g	27	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	15	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	4	30	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
Beth Steel (1½ag)	43	69	67¼	68¾	+1½
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116	115¾	116	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	3	34	33¾	34	+ ¾
Black & Deck 1.60	8	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	53	9½	8⅝	9¾	+ ¾
Bliss & Laugh ¼g	2	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
Blumenthal pf 7 †	10	90	90	90	+3¼
Boeing Airp 1g	†30	20¼	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	9	53¾	52	53¾	+1⅞
Bon Ami A (4) †	10	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	—1⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	70	46½	46¼	46½	
Bond Stores(1.60)	3	22½	22⅜	22½	
Borden Co (.30g)	15	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	16	32¾	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	40	6½	5⅞	6⅛	
Bower Roll B ½ag	7	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¼g	45	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ¾
Briggs Mfg (2)	21	27½	26⅞	27½	
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42	42	42	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	16	14½	13¾	14	
Brown Shoe (2)	2	38	38	38	
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	5	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	27	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	60	114	113½	114	
Budd Mfg	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Budd Mfg pf †	50	102	102	102	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	21	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	18	18	18	
Bullard Co (½ag)	28	29¼	27½	28½	+1½
Bulova Watch (2)	12	35	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅞
Burling Mills .35g	57	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	
Burr Add M (.60)	30	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ¼
Bush Terminal	127	5¾	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
Bush T B pf 3¾k	†290	35½	33¾	35	+1½
Butler Bros .30g	41	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
Byers (AM) Co	16	15½	15	15½	+ ½
Byers pf 5.42k	†160	83	81	83	+2
Byron Jack (¼ag)	9	22⅜	21¼	22	+ ½

C

Calif Pack 1½ †	12	29	28½	29	+ ⅞
Calumet&Hec ¼ag	111	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	31	8¾	8⅛	8¾	+ ¾
Can Dr G A (4.60)	22	20½	19¾	20½	+ ¾
Can Sou Ry (3) †	50	37	37	37	+1
Can Pacific	356	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+1
Cannon Mills (2)	3	41⅞	40½	40½	—1¼
Caro C&O (5) †	2	94	93¼	94	+ ½
Capital Adm A	4	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl ¼ag	7	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Carriers&Gen (.20)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Case (J I) Co (7a)	2	110	108	108	
Caterpil Tract (2)	14	46½	45	46½	+1½
Celanese Corp ⅓ag	14	34⅜	34	34¼	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	50	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Celanese cr stf 7 †	30	123	123	12	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½a)	35	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	23	88½	88¼	88½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	18	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¾
Cent. Fdry (.10e)	16	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½†	70	106	106	106	
Cent RR N J	76	11⅞	9⅜	11¼	+2¼
Cent Vlol Sug2¼e	9	16½	16	16½	+ ¾
Century Rib pf 7 †	10	98	98	98	
Cerro de Pas (4) †	2	39¼	38¼	39¼	+ ⅝

(Dollars) Stks/Divds	(100s) Sales	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Net
Cert-teed Prod	48	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †610		62½	60	6 ½	— ⅛
Champ P&F 1⅔g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf 6 †	10	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Checker Cab	11	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	51	44½	43½	44¼	+1
Ches & O pf (4)	4	99¾	99½	99½	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	41	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill A .50g	99	15¼	15	15	
Chi Great West	49	6¾	6⅜	6½	
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	39	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Order ⅓ae	85	12½	11⅜	12¼	+1
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	24	22	21	22½	+1½
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
Ch Pn T p pf2½ †	40	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	5	14½	14	14½	+ ½
Chi R I 7% pf	17	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Chickasha Cot O 1	6	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Childs Co	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Chile Cop (½ag) †	20	31½	31½	31½	+1½
Chrysler Corp ¼ag	25	76½	75⅜	76¼	+1
City Ice&F (1.20)	11	15	14½	15	+ ½
City I&F pf 6½ †	50	102½	101½	102½	— ½
City Stores	11	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾ag)	5	38¼	37¾	38¼	+1
Clev Gr Bronze ½ag	1	37½	37½	37½	
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	10	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅜
Clett Peabody ½ag	3	37	36½	37	+ ¾
Coca-Cola (3)	10	99½	98	99½	+1½
Coca-Cola A (3)	10	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	18	20	19¼	20	+ ⅝
Colp-P pf 4½ †	10	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Collins & Aik	5	25	24⅞	25	
Col & South	†580	13½	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Col & Sou 1 pf	†1470	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ½
Col & Sou 2pf †	2	12	12	12	+ ¼
Co' Fuel & Ir ½ag	9	18¼	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
Colum Br A (.30g)	5	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
Colum G & El	275	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6 †	7	58¾	57½	58½	+1
Col G&E5%pf5 †	80	54	53¾	54	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	91	91	91	+ ½
Colum Pict (½ae)	23	18	17¼	17½	+ ¼
Comi Credit (3)	20	37¼	35⅝	36⅞	+1½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	32	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅜
Com I T cv pf 4½	30	107⅛	110	110	
Comi Solvents .60e	107	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
Com'with & South	134	¾	⅞	¾	
Come & Sou pf	15	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅞
Com'with Ed .70g	54	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn ⅃	13	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½ae	68	18¼	16⅞	18¼	+1½
Consol Cig pf 7	3	96½	98	98½	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	50	101	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
Cons Copperm .45e	113	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
Cons Edison (1.60)	86	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	98	97¾	98	+ ⅜
Consol Film Ind	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	7	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (¼a)	175	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	42	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	5	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	15	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	2	61½	61½	61½	+1½
Consum Pwf 4½ †	1	96	96	96	—1
Container Corp ½ag	27	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
Cont Baking ⅓g 1916		8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¼ag)	8	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	26	13⅞	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	46	45½	46	+ ¾
Cont Motors (.15g)	613	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ½
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	35¼	35	35	+ ½
Cont Steel (¼ag)	4	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¾
Copperweld Stl .80	4	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
Cop'weld S pf 2½	40	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	46	45¼	46	+ ⅜
Corn Products 2.60	10	59¾	54¾	55¼	+1
Corn Prod pf 7 †	40	179½	178½	179½	+ ½
Coty Inc (¼ae)	9	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1½	1½	1½	
Crane Co (1ae)	33	19½	18½	19	+ ½
Crane cv pf 5	†160	103	102¾	102⅞	— ⅛
Cream of Wh (¾ag)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅓ae	19	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅞
Crown C&S ⅓ae	10	25¾	24½	25¼	+ ⅞
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	42	42	42	— ½
Crown Zellerb (1)	9	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	50	90½	90½	90½	
Crucible Steel (2e)	54	37⅞	36	37⅛	+1⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	81½	80¾	81½	+1½
Cuba RR pf	†120	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Cub-Am Sug (¾ae)	32	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅜
Cudahy Pack	36	19½	18	19¼	+1¼
Curtis Publishing	63	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	90	72	70	71	+2
Curtis P pr pf ¾xk	11	32½	31	32½	+2
Curtiss-Wright 1e	97	9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓g	11	24	23⅞	23⅞	
Cutler-Hammer ¼ag	7	20¾	20½	20¾	

D

Davega Stores ½ae	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
Daviso Ch .60e	12	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
Decca Records (1)	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	41	35½	34⅜	34½	— ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	6	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ¾
Diesel-Wem G ⅓g	3	17	16½	17	+ ¾
Del & Hudson	57	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅝
Del Lack & West	191	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
Detroit Ed (.60g)	6	18⅜	18½	18½	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†190	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ¾
Diamond M 1½	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅝
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅜
Diamt Motor ¼ag	31	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-S (b)2.22	36	31	29	30¾	+2¾
Dixie-Vortex (½ae)	2	13½	13½	13½	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	20	40	40	40	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ⅓ag	11	26¼	25½	26	+ ¾
Dome Mines h.80g	18	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
Douglas Aire (5e)	6	68¾	68	68¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	— ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½ae	25	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅞
Dunhill Internat	14	7½	7	7¾	+ ½
Duplan Corp (.90e)	4	13¼	1	14	13¼	+ ½
du Pont deN (1g)	6	144½	143½	144½	+1½
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127	127	127	+ ¾
Duq Light 1pf 5 †	10	120½	120½	120½	+1½

E

Eastern Air Lines	17	38½	37½	38½	+1¾
Eastern Roll Mill	18	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ½
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	161	160¾	161	+1¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
El & Mus Ind .06g	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ⅓ag	10	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¾
Elec Boat (1e)	23	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	35	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	49	48½	49	+ ¾
El Storage Bat (2)	3	39½	39	39	— ¼
El Paso N G .2.40	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Endicott-John (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	253	6¾	5¾	6¼	+ ⅝
Eng PS $5½pf 5½	3	75	73½	75	+2
Equit Office Bldg	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	38	14⅞	14	14⅝	+ ½
Erie Railroad ct 1e	260	14½	14	14⅜	+ ½
Erie Rail pf A (5)	5	50	49¾	50	+1
Eureka V Cl ¼ag	32	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+1
Evans Products	33	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Mor (1)	16	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	10	24¼	23⅝	24½	+ ⅜
Fed Lt&Tract ½ag	19	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Fed Mnp&Sm (1g)	18	29¾	28¼	29¾	+1½
Fed Mogul (1)	4	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	75	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
Fed D St pf 4½ †	50	91	91	91	+1
Ferro Enam	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Fidel P Fire Ins ¾ag	2	48½	48	48½	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R ¾ag	18	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	5	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¼ag)	17	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
Flintkote pf (4½)	90	105½	105½	105½	+3½
Florence Stove ½ag	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Follans Stl pf	†310	41¾	40½	41¾	+1½
Food Fair Stores 1	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Food Mach .35g	2	47¼	47	47	
Foster Wheeler	22	17⅜	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅜
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	30	19½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	4	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
Froehauf Trs 1.40	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Froehauf T pf 5 †	37	98½	98¼	98½	
Gair Wl Co .10a	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛

G

Gair (Robt) (14e)	37	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Gamewell ½ag	†170	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	34	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓e	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	43½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Gen Baking .50g	25	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gen Cable	15	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	10	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ½
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	50	84½	83½	83½	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	5	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	65	37½	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	4	39½	39	39	— ⅛
Gen G&E A	231	2¾	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	103½	103½	103½	+1½
Gen Mills (4)	4	88	88	88	+ ¼
Gen Motors ½ag	51	50⅛	49⅞	50¼	+ ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	+2¼
Gen Out Adv .20e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	24	24	24	—1
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	18	20⅞	20

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices — Prices to 2:55

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air-Way ElAp	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Aero Sup B	8½	8	8½
400	Ainsworth	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Air Investors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Air Inc cv pf	33¼	33¼	33¼
1500	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	106¼	106½	106½
100	Allied Int Inv pf	4	4	4
50	Allied Prod (2)	38¾	38¾	38¾
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	37¼	37¼	37¼
750	Alum Ltd (8a)	116	116	116
300	Alum Co Am (1g)	136	134½	136
200	Alum Co Am pf (8)	111½	111	111½
50	Alum Ind (.60)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
100	Am Beverage	1	1	1
220	Am Book (¾g)	30¾	29¾	30
100	Am Cen Mfr (¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
250	Am C P&LA (⅝g)	31¼	31	31¼
300	Am C P&LA n (.34g)	30¾	29¼	30¾
7200	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2	2⅜
1500	Am Cyan B (.60)	40½	39½	39½
900	Am & Fgn P war	⅞	⅞	1
400	Am Fork & Hoe (¼g)	16¼	16	16¼
4100	Am Gas & El (1.60)	24½	24½	24½
100	Am Gas & Elpf(4¾)	105½	104¾	105½
125	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36¼	36	36¼
350	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	17¾	16¾	17¾
100	Am LaunchMch(½g)	25½	25½	25½
700	Am Light & T (1.20)	16¾	16¼	16¼
100	Am Mfg (½g)	33	33	33
1200	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Meter (¼g)	24	24	24
3000	Am Republics (.35e)	10⅞	10¼	10½
100	Am Sesl-Kap (.18g)	4½	4½	4½
900	Am Superpow	⅛	⅜	⅛
2200	Am Superpow pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Apex Elec Mfg (¼g)	12	12	12
160	App El Pw pf (6½)	104	104	104
2700	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3	3½
2400	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3	3½
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	10½	10	10½
300	Arn Enulp (.35g)	13¼	13	13¼
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Asso Laund	¼	¼	¼
700	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅝	5	5½
125	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	38	37½	37½
2000	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
450	Auto-Fish A	66¼	65	66¼
400	Babcock&Wil (1¼g)	23½	23	23½
2600	Bald Loco war	5½	5⅜	5½
1803	Barium Stk Stl	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Barlt&Seel A (1.20)	12½	12½	12½
1000	Basic Refract (.10g)	5¾	5⅜	5⅜
5500	Beech Airc (1e)	11¾	10⅝	11¾
300	Bellanca Aire	4½	4½	4½
1000	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
1300	Birds S Fdy (1)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1600	Bliss (E W) (2)	16	15¾	16
10100	Blue Ridge	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Blumenthal (S)	11¾	11⅛	11¾
300	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	7¼	7	7
900	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
300	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10½	10¼	10½
2500	Brewst Aero	6⅝	6½	6¾
200	Bridport Mach	5	5	5
100	Bridg Mach pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	11¼	11¼	11
400	Brown F&W (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1100	Brown-F Dist	14½	12¾	13¾
1100	Brown Rubber	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bruce (E. L.) (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
500	Buckeye PL (.20g)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
2300	Buf N&EP pf	15	14¾	14¾
100	Buf Niag P pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12	12	12
3800	Burry Biscuit	2¼	1½	2⅛
200	Butler P H	4	4	4
1400	Cal Ed Pow	4½	4⅜	4½
1400	Calllte Tung (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Can Ind Alc A(h.35e)	4½	4½	4½
3200	Can Marconi (.04g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Carman B (¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Carrier Corp	13½	13¼	13½
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
30	CenNYPow pf(5)	92½	92	92½
100	CenOhioStl(.35g)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100	Cessna Airc (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Chamb MW (.15g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Chesebrough (4d)	99½	99½	99½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (1g)	70	70	70
850	Childs pf	12⅞	12	12⅞
4300	Cities Service	9⅛	9	9
300	Cit Svc pf	77½	76	77½
300	Cit Svc pf BB	7	6¾	7
850	Cit Svc pf BB	78	76	78
400	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Clayton&Lam(¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1000	Cleve Tract(⅜g)	13¾	13½	13⅝
100	Clinch Coal(½g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Colon Develop	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Colonial Airl	6	6	6
1400	Colo Fuel & I war	3½	3½	3½
150	Colum G&E pf (5)	44	43¾	44
200	Comm P Swe (1.60)	19	19	19
1200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60¾	60	60
10	Con G&EBlpfB(4½)	116	116	116
20	Con G&E B pfC(4)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1100	Cons Gas Ut	4	4	4
250	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	41	40¾	40⅝
300	Cons Ret Strs (.35e)	5¼	5	5¼
600	Cons Stl Corp (1)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
120	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	86	85⅞	86
300	Cont Roll & Stl(⅝g)	14½	14	14½
100	Cont Pt&V (.80)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Cooper-Bess (½g)	14½	14½	14⅜
100	Coop-B pr pf (3)	40¾	40¾	40⅝
2600	Cooper Range (¾e)	7⅜	6⅞	7¼
700	Cornuc G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	Cor&Rey pf (4½k)	86	86	86
3000	Creole Pet (½a)	23	21⅝	22½
200	C W Liquid	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1000	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Crtwn Drug (.05g)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3300	Cuban AtlSug (2½e)	14⅝	14⅜	14½
300	Darby Pet (¼g)	14½	13¾	14½
250	Dayton Rub (¼g)	15½	15¼	15½
30	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
30	Dennison M deb (8)	110	110	110
25	DennisonM prpf (3)	52¼	52¼	52¼
2600	Derby Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	19	19	19
200	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Det Mich Stove (.10g)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
300	Det Stl Prod ¼G	17¾	17	17¾
150	Draper Corp (3)	66	65	66
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Durh Hos B .10G	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Duval Tex Stl ¼G	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Eagle Pich Ld .10G	10⅜	10	10⅜
300	East Gas & F	2¼	2	2⅛
350	East G&F 6pf (¾k)	32¾	32¼	32¾
25	East Sta pf A	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
75	East Sta pf B	17¾	17¾	17¾
70	East Sug As pf(1¾k)	40	39¾	39¾
300	Easy Wash MB (;e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
36700	El Bond & Sh	5¼	4⅞	5¼
1200	El Bond & Sh pf (8)	61⅝	60¼	61¼
200	El P&L A5 pf A (5)	19½	19⅜	19½
50	Elgin Nat Wat (½g)	28½	28½	28½
2800	Emerson Elec (.10g)	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
50	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	92	92	92
15200	Equity Corp	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
50	EquitCrp $3 pf (1¼e)	30½	30	30½
200	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Eversharp Inc	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
700	Fairchild Av (1e)	9½	9?	9½
2800	Fairchild Em&Air	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
60	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8½	8¼	8½
300	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17¾	17½	17¾
600	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
175	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	86¾	86	86
500	Ford-M Can A (h1)	20⅝	20	20⅝
100	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
300	Gellman Mfg	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Gen Firepfg	16½	16½	16½
1200	Gen Share	1¾	7⅝	1¾
270	Gen Share pf (6d)	71	70	71
75	Genrg Pw $6 pf (6)	103	102¾	103
100	Gilbert (AC)	7½	7½	7½
3600	Glen Ald Coal	16¾	16	16⅝
200	GodchauxSug A	35½	35	35½
300	Godchaux Sug B	8	8	8
600	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
2000	Grand Rap V(.40)	5⅞	5½	5⅞
300	Gray Mfg	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Gt Atl&P pv(1¼g)	74	72¼	74
25	Gt A&P 1st pf(7)	130	130	130
250	Gt Nor Pap(.40g)	34¾	34½	34½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1600	Greenf T&D(1e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2400	Gulf Oil (1)	44	44	44
500	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
60	Hammer Pap (¼g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Hat Cor Am B(½g)	5	5	5
100	Haseltine (⅛g)	30½	30½	30½
100	Hearn D Stars	3	3	3
2100	Hecla Min (½g)	7	6⅞	7
600	Heyd Chem (new) xr	22¾	22½	22¾
1100	HoltCrGold (h.05)xd	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Holophane (.45g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Horn Hard	26½	26½	26½
200	Humble Oil (2e)	77¾	77¾	77¾
200	Hum-Ross F	5	5	5
800	Huyler's	¾	¾	¾
100	Huyler's pf	13¾	13	13¾
100	Hydrade Pd (.30e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Ill Iowa Pow	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2700	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¼	7	7⅛
300	Ill Zinc (.60g)	16	15½	15⅞
1100	Imp Oil Ltd (h¼)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Imp Oil Ltd rcg(h¼)	13¾	13⅜	13¾
50	Ind Stc 7% pf	24	24	24
500	Indus Finan vtc	1½	1½	1½
50	Indus Finan uf	23	23	23
900	Ins Co N Am (2½)	76	75¼	76
700	Int Cig Mch (.30g)	14½	13⅞	13⅞
1200	Int Hyd-El pf	7⅛	7	7
300	Int Indust	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1600	Int Petrol (h1)	17½	17¼	17¼
1100	Int Prod (¾e)	9¼	8¾	9⅛
400	Int Util A	7½	6¾	6¾
900	Int Util B	⅝	½	½
200	Int Util pf	16¾	16½	16¾
100	Inters Pw Del pf	3½	3½	3½
400	Irving Air Ch	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1200	Jacobs (F L)	5	5	5
300	Jeannette Gla	1⅞	1¾	1¾
600	Ken-RadT&LA (⅛e)	14⅝	14	14⅝
100	Kennedy's (.60g)	8	8	8
1200	Kingston Prod (.10)	3½	3	3½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
100	Kress (SH) pf (.60)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Lex Hotel A	3¾	3¾	3¾
3100	Lake Sh M (h.80)	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
400	LakeyFdy&M(.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
4800	Lehigh C&N (.68e)	8½	8½	8½
700	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
67100	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Long Is Lt pf B	27½	27¼	27⅜
400	Louis L & E (.10g)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
100	Marion St Shov	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Mass Util Asso	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	McWil Dredg (¼g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Mead John (3a)	139	139	139
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
2800	Merritt-C & S	8½	8	8½
400	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
1000	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	MicromatHone(.20e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Mid St P Avtc (.45g)	5⅝	5½	5½
300	Mid St P Bvtc	11¾	11¾	11¾
14300	MidWestCorp (.35e)	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
225	Midvale (½g)	35	33¾	35
100	Mining Corp Can	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Minn Min & M (.30g)	56½	55½	56⅛
200	Mohawk Carpet (.40g)	20	20	20
100	Mock J Voeh (⅛g)	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
800	Molybdenum (½)	8⅛	7⅞	8
300	Monarch MT (3e)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
25	Moody Inv pf (3)	29½	29½	29½
2800	Mt Citr Cop (.15g)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅞	6⅝	67
300	Mur Oh Mfg (1.20)	12¼	12	12
200	Muskogee (¾e)	10	10	10
700	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	½
300	Nat City Lines	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	48¼	48¼	48¼
2200	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	10¾	11¼
300	Nat P&L pf (6)	99	98⅝	99
100	Nat Refin	5½	5½	5½
200	Nat Pub Mch (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Nat Sug Ref (½e)	18¼	18	18¼
50	Nat Tea pf (.55)	8	8	8
200	Nat Trans (1¼e)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
700	Nat Tun & Mines	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Nat Un Rad	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	NEPA 6 pf (2k)	38	37¾	37¾
100	N H Clock	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	New Idea Inc (½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
1100	N J Zinc (½g)	66½	65⅞	66⅛
1000	N Mex&Ariz Id	2¼	1⅞	2¼
100	NY&HonRos (2.55e)	22¾	22½	22¾
110	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	101	100	101
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	110	110	110
40	NY Wat Svc pf	48½	48½	48½
9500	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
175	Niag Hud 1 pf	68⅛	68	68⅛
20	Niag Hud 2 pf	56	56	56
46400	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
600	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Niag Sh Md B (.16e)	5¾	5½	5¾
20	Niag Sh Md A pf (8)	97½	97½	97½
1700	Niles-Bem-P (1¼e)	12¾	12⅛	12¾
500	Nip sing Mns	1½	1½	1½
10000	Nor Acm Ut Sec	11	11	11
20	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	105	105	105
3500	Nor Sta Pw A	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	20½	20½	20½
300	Ogden Corp	4	4	4
35	Ohio Brass B (2)	21½	21½	21½
100	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	113½	113½	113½
700	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18½	18¼	18¼
100	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	32	32	32
100	Pac Pub Svc (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
4500	Pantepec Oil Ven	5½	5⅜	5½
300	Prkrsbrg R&R (1e)	16¼	16	16¼
50	Penin Tel	32	32	32
3200	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1100	Pa-Cent Airl	12½	11½	12⅛
50	Pa Edis pf (2.80)	38¼	38¼	38
200	Pa Gas & El A	1	1	1
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	86	86	86
200	Pharis T & R (.30e)	5⅞	5½	5½
1100	Phila Co	8	7¾	8
2800	Phoenix Sec	18½	17¼	18
960	Phoen Sec pf (3)	50½	50	50½
11600	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
30	Pitts & LE (5½e)	56½	56½	56½
300	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	94	93¾	94
4500	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1½	1½	1½
800	Powdr & Alex (.15g)	5½	5½	5½
1700	Premier Gld (h.06)	11	11	11
200	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
100	Prosperity Co B	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Pug&dP&L 5 pf(5k)	110	110	110
2000	Pg SdP&L $6 pf	54⅜	54	54⅛
100	PugSdP&T(1¼e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
7900	RKO opt war	1½	1¼	1½
250	Raym Conc (1a)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
400	Raytheon Mfg	9¼	9⅛	9¼
200	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
100	RedcRollBit (.30g)	22½	22¼	22¼
1400	Republic Avia (¼g)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
100	Rice StixDGds(½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Root Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1600	St. Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2¾
600	Salt Dome Oil	5½	5¼	5¼
600	Samson Unit	1½	1⅜	1½
4800	Schulte (DA)	1¾	1¼	1⅝
150	Schultz (DA) pf	34½	34	34½
100	Scovill Mfg (½g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
800	Scullin Stl (2)	12	11½	11½
800	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Seiberling Rub (⅛g)	7½	7½	7½
1000	Selected Indus	1	⅞	1
1050	Selected Ind cv	8⅞	8¾	8¾
150	Sel Ind pr (5½)	62	61½	61½
200	Seton Leather (.60e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Shaw W&P (h.90)	16½	16	16¼
400	Sher-win-Wms (3)	92	91¾	91¾
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	235	235	235
100	Solar Aire (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Solar Mfg (.20e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	Sonotone (.20)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Soss Mfg	4½	4½	4½
900	So Penn Oil (1.60)	45¼	44½	45¼
500	Southl Royal (.40)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
50	Spalding 1pf (2)	35½	35½	35½
100	Stand Brew	½	½	½
400	Stand Cap&S (⅛e)	4	3⅞	4

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	19¼	19	19⅛
300	St Oil Ky (1)	14	13⅞	13⅞
1700	St Pow & Lt	¼	⅛	⅛
900	Stand Prod (.60e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Stand Tube B (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Sterchi Br Stre (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Steri Al Prod (.90e)	9	9	9
100	Steri Srew (.30e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
75	Stetson (JB)	5¾	5¾	5¾
900	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19	18⅝	18⅝
1300	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Taggart	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Tampa El (.40g)	23	23	23
2000	Technicolor	11	10¾	11
100	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	1	1	1
250	Thew Shovel (⅛g)	23½	23½	23½
600	Tob Prod Exp	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	ToledoEdis5¾pf(6)	105	105	105
1400	Trans-Lux	3⅞	3¾	3¾
600	Transwest Oil(.30e)	10	9⅞	10
700	Tri-Cont war	¾	¾	¾
1100	Tubize Chat	7	6¾	7
150	TubizsChatA(2g)	51	50	51
200	Tung-Sol Lp(.30e)	4	4	4
300	TungSolL pf (.50)	9¼	9	9
400	Union G Can	6½	6¼	6½
100	Unit Aire Pr(1a)	10½	10½	10½
8000	Unit Cig-Wh Stra	1	1	1
900	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
6300	Unit Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Unit Lt&Pow B	½	½	½
2300	Unit Lt&P pf	63¼	38½	38½
300	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	68½	67½	68½
40	Unit Sh M pf(1½)	48½	48½	48½
300	Unit Specialties	8¼	8¼	8¼
1600	U S Foil B	5	4¾	4¾
700	U S Radiator	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	U S Rub Reel	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	United States	¾	¾	¾
5700	UnitWallPap(.10e)	3	3	3
500	Univ Corp vtc	18⅝	18½	18⅝
1300	Uta-IdahoSug .15G	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Utah P&L pf 3½aK	84½	84½	84½
1000	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Venezuela Pet	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Wagner Bakvte .15G	8	7¾	8
100	Way Knit M	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Wentwth Mfg (¼g)	4	4	4
100	West Va C&C (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	West Air Lines	8	8	8
10	West Md 1 pf (7e)	86	86	86
50	Wey'berg Shoe (¾)	7½	7½	7½
$400	Wright Harg (h.40)	3¾	3¾	3¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 3¾s 70	109	109	109
24	Am P&L 6s 2016	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	108½	108½	108½
13	Ark E Pr 6s 53	62	61¼	61¾
10	As G&E 5s 50	22¼	21⅝	22
63	As G&E 5s 58	22¼	21½	21½
18	As G&E 4½s 49	22	21½	21½
89	As G&E 4½s 49	22¼	21½	21½
21	Bangor L & P 50	119¼	118½	119¼
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104½	104½	104½
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	96½	96½	96½
81	Cen St El 5½s 54	35¾	34	35
26	Cen St El 5s 48	35	34½	35
1	Chi Rv 5½ 52	53¼	53¼	53¼
2	Cities Ser 5s 69	93½	92½	93½
10	Cities Ser 5s 58	92¾	92	92¾
70	Cities Ser 5s 50	91¼	91⅛	91⅜
4	Cit P&L 5½s 49	92	91	91
31	Cit S Pow 5½s 53	91	90½	90½
1	Con G Balt 4½s 54	123½	123½	123½
10	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	90¾	90¾	90¾
	East G&F 4s 56 A	87¾	87¼	87¼
123	Elec P&L 4s 2030	93¾	92⅞	93¼
1	Elmira Wat L 5s 56	123½	123½	123½
5	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Glen Ald Coal 5s 65	84½	84½	84½
1	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	68	68	68
3	Hygrade Fd 6s 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
15	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	104½	103¾	103¾
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	99½	99½	99½
3	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Ind Svc 5s 50	83¾	83¾	83¾
8	Indnapls Gas 5s 552	112¾	112¾	112¾
12	Inters Pow 6s 52	47	47	47
23	Inters Pow 5s 57	80	80	80
2	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	1	1	1
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
2	Lou P&L 5s 57	109	108¾	108¾
9	Midland Val 5s 43	50½	50½	50¾
1	Minn P&L 4¼s 78	108	108	108
4	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106½	106½	106½
4	Nassau&Suf 5s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Nevada Cal 5 5s 56	100	99¾	100
6	N Eng G&E 5s 50	60	59½	60
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	59¾	59	59¾
4	N Eng G&E 5s 47	59¾	59½	59¾

Bruins Hoping to Get Back Into Series Here

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If it were not for the often amazing—and sometimes illogical—comeback abilities of the Boston Bruins, you could write the present Stanley Cup campaign as practically over. Detroit Red Wings today boast a commanding two-game lead, need only two more wins in five games to secure the world's championship.

Wings can come out on top by taking the next two games, scheduled for Boston Garden Wednesday and Thursday nights. That they will, however, is a different matter, for the Bruins still refuse to be counted out.

The Bruins originally figured to win one of their first two games in Detroit. Now to capture the cup, they must win all three games on home ice, and one of two more at Detroit Olympia, if the series goes the limit. The team itself believes it can turn the trick, even though it realizes the difficulties.

No matter how you look at it, however, that is a tremendous order, especially with Detroit's being as strong as it is. Right now, about the Bruins' main consolation is the fact that a year ago Toronto came back to win after being three games down. That is small consolation at best, though, for Manager Jack Adams is certain to take every precaution that such a debacle is not perpetrated by his Wings again.

Reports from Detroit after last night's 3-4 loss indicate that although the Bruins are disappointed they still are not discouraged. They felt they should have won, especially since they led Detroit going into the final period. Johnny Crawford and Art Jackson both had scored in the second period, while Les Douglas was netting for the Wings. Before seven minutes of the third period had passed, however, Joe Carveth and Carl Liscombe had tallied within 26 seconds of each other to wipe out the Bruins' lead and sew up the game for the Redshirts. Before the game ended Art Jackson scored again, but one goal was not enough.

The Bruins feel that the Wings got the majority of the breaks and the best of the officiating. They also feel that the shoe will be on the other foot in regard to the breaks when the teams square off at Boston Garden. After all, a team that made so many of its breaks against Canadiens cannot be totally deserted by good fortune just a week later.

Crawford's return to the defense evidently made a big difference, besides his scoring a goal, and with a game under his belt the big fellow should prove even more of a steadying influence in coming games. Another gratifying note from a Boston angle was the return to form of Bill Cowley's line, with the wily Ottawan himself getting two assists for the first time since the Bruins' third play-off game in Montreal. And with Harvey Jackson adding a punch to the third line, the Bruins may be able to get back in the series after all.

Over the Blue Line

Bruins are due to arrive home tomorrow noon . . . Detroit will not arrive until Wednesday . . . Wings are reported to have played their usual charging game, and gotten away with it, until they got behind . . . Then they went back to straight hockey.

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Last night's crowd was 13,827, largest ever to witness a N. H. L. contest in the Olympia . . . The record was previously set at the Bruins-Wings game of March 31, last year, when 13,525 paid their way in . . . In that game Detroit beat the Bruins 3-1 to oust Boston from the play-offs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Adams figures to have Alex Motter back Wednesday . . . Harold Jackson, up from Indianapolis, will probably sit out . . . His loss, plus the loss of Adam Brown, was in no small measure responsible for the bowing of Indianapolis to Buffalo in the American League play-offs . . . The Caps lost in three straight games.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP) — Probably you've heard about the mythical four-minute mile, but how about the two-minute 220-yard swim? . . . That's one the swimming coaches argue about, and what brings it up now is that Joe Wheatley, a coach whose optimism is shown by the fact that he once tried to make a swimmer out of this columnist, argues that Ohio State's Billy Smith is the boy who'll do it. . . . "He has the stroke to do 2:02 or 2:03," says Joe, "and if he keeps on in competition a few years, I wouldn't be surprised to see him do 220 in two minutes." . . . Bob Kiphuth of Yales agrees that it's something like a four-minute mile—"Somebody will do it some day." . . . Mike Pepe, Smith's coach at Ohio State, adds that Bill doesn't have that much speed, though Mike figures he'll reach 2:05 some day.

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When, and if, Gunder Haegg gets here next summer, Asa Bushnell has no intention of trying to match him against Greg Rice in a revival of the Princeton invitation track meet. . . . Hearing a rumor that he might try it, Bushnell wisecracked, "When you have one, you have to invite a few customers, too." . . . Al Tiedemann, who is trying to make the grade as third baseman with the Baltimore Orioles, already is a big leaguer. He's a star performer on the Baltimore Americans soccer club. . . . when Adolph Kiefer finally was beaten in a backstroke swimming race Saturday, it was his first defeat in something like 250 races. Adolph admitted he had lost track of his victory string some time ago. . . . Carl Snavely is planning to start summer football practice at Cornell after a new group of Navy students arrives in July.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. Lewis A. Anderson, former Cornell oarsman reported killed in action last month, is safe, according to word his parents have received from the War Department. . . . Lieut. Jesse Hill, former Yankees, Senators, and Athletics outfielder, has been appointed baseball coach at the Navy's Del Monte, California, Pre-Flight School. But so far no ball field has been built on the campus. . . . Other recent officer arrivals at Del Monte include Ensigns Art Mahan, Villanova and Phillies; Parker Hall, Tennessee and Cleveland Rams, and Jack Baer, Oklahoma baseball coach, and Lieut. Albert Humphries, Bucknell coach, who will head the football department. . . . Tarrant Field, Texas, has so many good baseball players, including Dutch Meyer from the Tigers, that the left-overs may fill in the line-ups of Fort Worth amateur teams this summer.

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Pvt. Edwin Meyers, Army M. P., was given a four-day leave to compete in the A. A. U. swimming championships. . . . He started in the first heat of the 220, opening event of the meet, and halfway down the course he lost his trunks and had to quit racing to dive for them. . . . "Oh, well," he commented as he climbed out of the pool, "it's a change from riding trains and checking up on passes."

Dartmouth Plays Nine Engagements

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—A curtailed nine-game schedule for the Dartmouth College baseball team was announced by Athletic Director William B. McCarter. Two games with Army, a pair with Navy and one with Harvard have been dropped from the previously announced schedule.

Dartmouth opens the season April 16 with a double-header with Princeton at Princeton, N. J. After that the Indians play May 1, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia (2 games); 3, Navy at Annapolis, Md.; 8, Columbia (2 games); 12, Cornell (2 games).

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 3

Brooklyn (N) 5, Boston (A) 1.
Newark (Int) 3, New York (A) 2.
New York (N) 17, Jersey City (Int) 7.
Pittsburgh (N) 4, Cleveland (A) 3 (10 innings.)
Cincinnati (N) 5, Chicago (A) 3 (11 innings.)
Detroit (A) 12, Chicago (N) 7.
Washington at Norfolk, canceled.

Results April 4

Chicago (N) 7, Detroit (A) 5.
Washington (A) 6, Norfolk Naval Training 4.
Boston (A) 5, Brooklyn (N) 0.
Philadelphia (A) 5, Philadelphia (N) 3.
St. Louis (A) 3-2, Lambert Field Fliers 1-5.
New York (A) 10, Newark (Int) 1.
Chicago (A) vs. Cincinnati (N) postponed.
Cleveland (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N), canceled.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

The Norfolk Naval Training Station baseball team shut out the Portsmouth Cubs, 8 to 0, with pitcher Bobby Feller holding Cubs hitless for four innings.

Five Years Ago

Sammy Baugh and Paul Dean released by St. Louis Cardinals. Baugh, pro grid ace of the Washington Redskins, was sent to Columbus for development as shortstop and Dean was shipped to Houston.

Joe Duffer Will Contribute More To Relief Funds

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Duffer, who contributed $101,301 to the Red Cross in a trio of holiday golf events last year, are going to try and increase that amount this season.

The United States Golf Association has outlined a unified program of tournaments for its 5,400 private and public courses, specifically urging that the Memorial and Independence Day week-end meets be held for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Cash raised on the Labor Day week end should be earmarked for the national war funds, the USGA suggested. The war funds is the name chosen by all the other war charities and includes among others, USO, British War Relief, China War Relief, United Seaman's Service and the Y. M. C. A.'s War Prisoners Aid Committee.

Last year, 851 clubs participated in the three holiday meets to compile the $101,301 for the Red Cross. Usually the clubs charged an entry fee of $1 with the Red Cross providing certificates for the winners. The fees were turned over to the mercy organization. The same plan was recommended for this summer.

George W. Blossom, Jr., President of the U. S. G. A., said that 1,300 clubs raised $310,000 for all types of war relief last year and added "there can be no question as to the good taste of golf for recreation at one's home course. We present this program, then, as one which, like all charity, will do good to both the receiver and the giver."

Blossom also said that 123 dozens of balls, sent to the U. S. G. A. by various manufacturing concerns for testing, had been shipped to military camps.

Buffalo Bisons Win Calder Cup In Three Games

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5 (AP)—Belaboring the puck furiously in every game, the Buffalo Bisons swept through the Indianapolis Caps in three straight contests to replace the Hoosiers as holders of the Calder Hockey Cup.

After winning the first two games of the best-of-five series on their home ice, the Bisons came here last night to crush the Capitals, 6 to 2, and terminate the play-offs in the American League. Buffalo won Saturday night, 5 to 2, after taking the opener Wednesday, 3 to 1.

Although the Caps couldn't break through the defense Buffalo tossed up in front of its sensational 18-year-old goalie, Gordon Bell, the home team played a rugged game and the action was fast.

Indianapolis moved into the final round against Buffalo by winning preliminary rounds in straight games from Pittsburgh and Cleveland but was weakened last Sunday when the parent Detroit Red Wings called up Adam Brown, high scoring forward, and Defenseman Hal Jackson.

Buffalo eliminated Hershey, runaway pennant Winner during the regular season, in six games to meet Indianapolis, winner of the cup a year ago, in the finals. The Bisons finished second to Hershey during the regular season.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Minneapolis—Eight-school North Central Confesence votes to suspend all league competition for duration.

New York—Adolph Kiefer defeated in backstroke for first time in eight years as Ohio State added National A. A. U. swim championship to its title list. Harry Holiday of Michigan defeated Kiefer in 150-yard dorsal event in 1:38.8.

Austin, Tex.—Dewitt Coulter of Masonic Home (Fort Worth) High School, tossed 12-pound shot 59 ft., 1½ in. to better national interscholastic record at Texas Relays; Oklahoma State, with Ralph Tate winning 120-yard high hurdles, broad jump and running on winning mile relay team, topped out-of-state collegians.

Montreal—Max Bentley of Chicago Blackhawks, awarded Lady Byng Trophy as National Hockey League's outstanding player in ability and sportsmanship.

Columbus, Mo.—Fordham-Missouri football series suspended until after war.

East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan State's 1943 football games with Oregon State and Washington State postponed for duration.

Geary to Report

MUNCIE, Ind. (AP)—President William E. Benswanger said that Eugene (Huck) Geary, rookie shortstop obtained from Minneapolis, had talked to him by telephone and agreed to report to the Pittsburgh Pirates at training camp.

Geary had previously announced he would forego baseball and stay in a defense plant at Buffalo.

Sox Split; Braves Hit At Bristol

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Caught between the bases . . . The hungry eyes of Hub fandom feasted on three box scores over the week end . . . The Red Sox split with the Dodgers at Ebbets Field, losing 5-1 and winning 5-0 . . . As the tallies indicate, Joe Cronin's outfit looked mediocre at the bat and rather good on the mound . . . Sox pitchers yielded just 11 hits in 17 innings, with Andy Karl, Joe Dobson and Mike Ryba giving the top exhibitions . . . Karl, the knuckleball rookie from Louisville, gave up only one scratch hit in four innings yesterday.

A pessimist might point out that Cronin's hurlers passed six Dodgers in the Sunday game; but just the same, the Brooks failed to score, which is what counts in the final check-up . . . Playing before better than 3,000 at Bristol, Conn., the Braves "Yannigans" defeated the "Regulars," 10-8, leaving the suspicion that the Stengels can walk up to the plate and speak with authority.

Burns vs. Cooch

That third-base battle between young Joey Burns and the veteran Tony Cuccinello is a beaut . . . Burns picked up two singles and a stolen base yesterday, and "Cooch" a single, double and triple, no less . . . The hitting of Chet Ross was encouraging . . . He, also, had a single, double and triple, driving in four mates . . . Connie Creeden and Tommy Holmes hit homers . . . Creeden, the Danvers semipro, has impressed Stengel with his clouting, but falls short of big league standards on defense . . . If not capable of playing regularly, however, he should make a good pinch hitter.

The Red Sox today were scheduled to open a three-game series with the Baltimore Orioles . . . Three days of good weather there can do the Cronins a lot of good . . . Disappointing in the Ebbets Field series was Norman Brown, who yielded three hits and four bases on balls in two innings Saturday . . . Eddie Lake, starting at shortstop yesterday, made two high throws across to Tony Lupien, but otherwise was immense.

Sox Outfield

The Brooklyn box scores reveal that Cronin intends to go along with big Tom McBride in center field, flanked by either Pete Fox or Johnny Lazor in right, and either Al Simmons or Ford Garrison in left . . . However, it still seems inconceivable that Joe is going to keep the capable Fox in there only against left-hand pitching . . . We shall see . . . Lake will start at short over Skeeter Newsome.

The Braves were back at Wallingford today . . . They open their exhibition schedule on Friday by playing the Yale varsity at New Haven . . . From there they move right into the Hotel Commodore . . . Phil Masi's versatility becomes more apparent by the day . . . At Bristol he turned up at second base, handled eight chances flawlessly and made three hits . . . As you may know, Phil can also catch and play the outfield . . . Do you suppose the guy can pitch?

American League Explores Plan Of Week-End Hockey

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5 (AP)—The American Hockey League is exploring the possibility of playing only Saturday and Sunday games next season with the two-fold object of easing transportation difficulties and of aiding the manpower situation.

"Week-end games would permit the players to engage in defense work five days each week and they would be playing on their own time in addition to contributing to the war effort," League President Maurice Podoloff asserted after a closed meeting. "Furthermore, the fans are more entertainment conscious at the end of their week's work and undoubtedly would turn out in larger numbers than for midweek contests."

Podoloff said there was "every possibility" that professional hockey will be played next season and pointed out that baseball is being continued and that plans are being made for football.

Shepard First

Eddie Shepard, young Portland, Maine, shipyard worker, won the 35th annual William A. Reddish 10-mile road race yesterday over the Jamaica Plain-West Roxbury course. The winner was three times captain of the Cushion Academy cross-country team. His time was 54m. 45s. Lloyd Bairstow of the U. S. Coast Guard was second, 150 yards behind Shepard.

Lazzeri Manager

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP) — Tony Lazzeri, former second baseman for the New York Yankees, was named playing manager of the Wilkes-Barre Barons of the Class A Eastern Baseball League. He is expected to report from his San Francisco home in time to start spring training April 12.

He led Portsmouth to the Piedmont League pennant last year.

Kelley in Marathon

Pvt. Johnny Kelley of Ft. McClellan, Ala., is the first name-runner to send his entry for the 47th annual B. A. A. Marathon, scheduled to be run over the famous Hopkinton-to-Boston course two weeks from today. A winner in 1935, Kelley has been second four times, third once, and fifth twice since 1934.

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Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

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Phones: Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street N. W.

LILLIAS
Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling
2817 14 St. N. W. Columbia 5153
1860 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

Brownley's
SINCE 1906
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS AND CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 30 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

Stetson Hats, Cheney Ties
Essley Shirts
at
Flanders
62 Court Street Auburn, Maine

Young Men's and Students'
Corduroy Sport Coats, $12.50
Covert Slacks, $4.95 to $9.50
COBB-WATSON COMPANY
57 Court Street Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 9810 or 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

TREADEASY SHOES FOR WOMEN
Footwear with Foot Care
CANTER-WINNER SHOES
87 Lisbon Street

PICKERING HAT SHOP
New Spring Hats
From the Best Designers
HATS REMODELED
30 Sabattus Street Tel. 4620

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6286. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

Buy War Stamps and Bonds
J. A. MERRILL & CO
Jewelers
503 Congress St., Portland, Me.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MARTEX Bath Towels
White—white with colored borders
Hand Towel 29c
Bath Towel 59c
Extra large Bath Towel . 69c
Wash Cloth 12½c
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Wallpapers
1943 Imperial Ensembles
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Marvland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

Keep Fresh in Summer Cottons
Because they stay fresh—launder with a whisk of suds and iron in mere minutes!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

THE SHOE FIX
J. BILODEAU, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 SCHOOL STREET

LINCOLN'S
The best shoes for the best of us
28 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

If you have not bought Your Garden Seeds do so now while we have a full line!
Many kinds are now off the market
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
94 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
83 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 8 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY YOUR VICTORY GARDEN NEEDS AT SEARS
Seeds, Fertilizers, Sprays and everything else you'll need!
BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY EQUIPMENT—at Savings
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tel. 3330 19 So. Main St.

Capitol CLEANERS AND DYERS
2A NORTH STATE STREET
FUR STORAGE PRESSING
RUG CLEANING REPAIRING

DOVER

Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Pleasantly Located, Delicious Food, Courteous Service, Popular Prices
MORRILL BUILDING

FOR A QUICK TASTY LUNCH
HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave.
On the Bridge
Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.

MEATS—FISH—OYSTERS
GROCERIES—FOWL
We Deliver
MONARCH PRODUCTS
BIRDS EYE
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

SMART SPRING FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTED AT
Farnham's
LOTHROP'S-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

HUGHES SHOE STORE
TEL. 238
Morrill Bldg., for Up-to-Date Footwear
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women —Treadeasy Shoes for Women—Also Vitality Shoes for Women

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Points Mean Share for All
Buy the best to be had at
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut 4567—Phones—296

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

FUR STORAGE
Store your FURS under the best of cold storage conditions and be assured of proper care and handling.
PHONE 1850
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 WILLOW STREET
Check 'em up Check 'em over
We will keep your electrics in running order.
Your Electrical Contractors
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
101 HANOVER STREET

EASTER CARDS
Nothing is so welcome as a card or note from you. Don't Delay! Send one today!
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

Shagmoor Coats for Spring
Coats you will enjoy for many springs.
Sold Exclusively
JAMES W. HILL CO.

EASTER PERMANENTS
Phone 354
The Best Way to Start.
If your hair is right hats and dresses all look better.
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Bus stops near—21 Dubuque Street

Easter Hats Are Gay
Truly Feminine, Beautiful
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

EXPERT RUG AND FURNITURE CLEANING
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
55 Lowell Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 205 Main St. Tel. 2000

MOORE'S MARKET
HANDLES
QUALITY FOODS
PHONE 2800
Thirty-One Main Street

Flowers by AURELIE DUMONT
74 E. Pearl Street Tel. 3650

PORTSMOUTH

Shagmoor
for active duty on the home-front
Easy to slip into. Easy to wear. Big, convenient pockets to hold flash-lights, first-aid kits. Lightweight, 100% wool exclusive Shagmoor fabric—good protection against exposure. Dauntless, dependable, ready for any emergency. And smart enough for fun. Get your Shagmoor now.
YOKE-SHOULDER SWAGGER
446. Buttons up under your chin. Rows of stitching for that feminine touch. Shagmoor Monotone or Tweed. $35. In Shagmoor Alpaca. $45.
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
Around the Corner from the Post Office

CLEANERS
EASTMAN'S
DYERS
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 State Street Tel. 2943

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE in the SEACOAST REGION
New Hampshire
The Gardner Agency
Portsmouth, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angel St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GORE'S ESSO STATION
601 S. WASHINGTON STREET
Tel. Alex. 3278 for Road Service

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued from previous page)

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford — Henry's Inc.
113 N SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
203 King St. Alex. 1200

LYNCHBURG

Morale on the Home Front is Woman's Job
A new Easter Outfit from
MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE
will do wonders for your morale

Phone 200
For excellent cleaning of clothing, rugs, draperies, and furs.
The Rivermont DRY CLEANING CO.

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

McGEHEE'S
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

Phillip's BROTHERS INC.
Gifts for All

Let BIBEE'S Help you with your Rationing
MEATS FRUITS VEGETABLES

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Today, as Always, You'll Find the Smartest
Easter Fashions
at
D. Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

BLUE BONNET HAT SHOPPE
SMART HATS
for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 Boush St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-2124
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-8361
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7811
2817 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

ROANOKE

Attic Insulation will provide Summer Comfort and will save up to 30% of Fuel Costs.
See
ENGLEBY ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
313 First St. S. W. Dial 2-3477

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Advance Showing of
Attractive Coats, Suits and Dresses
For Your Easter Outfit
101 W. Campbell Avenue Dial 6203

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 3331

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

WE INVITE YOU to come in and see our
New Apparel for Spring and Easter
For the Junior Miss
Teen Girl
Little Sister
Little Brother
Baby and
The Expectant Mother
THE BABY SHOP
907 QUARRIER STREET

HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

Winter Floral Co.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 57-933

Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

The Old Dutchess Bakery
Pastries of Quality
FULL LINE OF COOKIES AND PIES
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES ON ORDER
1224 E. Washington St. Phone 21-232

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113

SENTONE
"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
We feature Gabrielsen with Adapsol Permanent Waving
Coryle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 57-151 Ex. 13

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
114 Washington St., W. Phone 22-139

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS SOULDERS
THE STORE OF CLARKSBURG
Buy More WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Palace Furniture Company
"NEW SLIP COVERS for Spring"
• Lovely Patterns
• Expert Tailoring
168-170 West Main Phone 2400

BERNICE HAT SHOP
Good Taste Demands A Quality Hat
WEAR
DOBBS and HODGE HATS
122 S. 4TH STREET

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
SUCCESS SUITS FOR SPRING
Be Suited Now for Spring! A suit is your solution even if you have scads of apparel. We have lovely new styles for your Spring wardrobe.

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

NU-ENAMEL
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 190

"Say It With Flowers"
MADISON MINES
Florist
Greenhouses: 512 Milford Street
TELEPHONE 885

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Will H. Miele Co.
"The Store Ahead"
For Better Clothes
118-120 Third Street

Dudley's Florists
120 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality Artistry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

W. H. WEBER
WEBER'S FLOWERS
411 WEST MAIN STREET
TELEPHONES 1077-1078
Members Florists Telegraph Delivery Association

HUNTINGTON

"A Victory Garden"
Patriotic — Thrifty
GOOD SEEDS
Garden Tools—Insecticides
C. M. LOVE & CO.
1040 Third Ave. Phone 5129

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

THE HAT BOX
Keith Albee Building
Specializing in
Millinery—Gloves
Purses
Costume Jewelry

Easter Clothes
for Men and Boys
Furs for Women
ANGEL'S
918 4th Avenue

Brown's apparel
WOMEN ◦◦ MISSES ◦◦ JUNIORS
946 FOURTH AVENUE

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

Huntington
invites you to visit our recently modernized and streamlined departments

THE KIDDIE CORNER
946 FOURTH AVENUE
Shop Early for Easter
At Huntington's Exclusive Shop for Children

FEMME, Inc.
Keith Albee, Huntington
A Shop for Smart Women
Blouses Housecoats
Sweaters Lingerie
Skirts Hosiery
Negligees Handbags
Costume Jewelry

Malpy-Kopp, Inc.
Men's Clothiers and Furnishers
★
Keith Albee Bldg., Huntington
★
The House of Worsted-tex

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

MORGANTOWN

Fashions for All
COATS BLOUSES
SUITS LINGERIE
DRESSES HOSIERY
SKIRTS POCKET BOOKS
SWEATERS HANKIES
HATS
LILLIAN MUSGROVE
"What to Wear"
240 PLEASANT STREET

McCOY'S FLOWER SHOP
179 FAYETTE STREET
Opposite West Penn.
PHONE 6123

ROBERT A. YAGLE
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
China—Silverware
Gifts for All Occasions
Dial 7713 Metropolitan Theater Bldg.

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1896—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7321 219-21 Walnut St.

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 CHAPLINE
Insurance
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4206, 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's DEPARTMENT STORE
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1122 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Suggestions
—fine new collections of
Natural Minks
and
Silver Foxes
—to go with your Easter costume by *Langburne—Warren Cook*—or of *Munro Tweeds*.
—all so attractively priced—at
Peden's

Refinishing FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
C. E. Pickering, President
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store
See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's the Shoemakers
438 BANK STREET PHONE 2-4700
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408

Edward C. Walsh MEN'S WEAR
★ Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6823
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. & P. Powell GROCER
200 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Telephone 5-4928
Read's
68 SPARKS ST.
Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 220 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 2-2068

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4825

TORONTO

NEW LIFE FOR LAST YEAR'S GARMENTS
Last year's Spring Clothes will snap back to life again after "REVITALIZING" Dry Cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 8976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
62 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

Telephones LA. 3371 LA. 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1868
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3082

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
48½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8071

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
160 Yonge St. (Room 1002) EL. 7006

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1343 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
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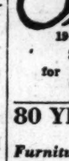
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Coats of Arms of the United Nations

The first of an informative series of thirty articles displaying and explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

1—United States of America

Introductory

Heraldry is a form of picture-writing. It came into use during the 12th century and became fixed as a definite system by the 15th century. There was a simple and concise form of rules governing its composition, proportions and significances. The result was not only ingenious and practical, but beautiful. The people of that period had fine artistic perceptions; they liked bright colors and had excellent taste in using them. Many of our present-day commercial designs, seals and trade-marks are closely related to heraldry. The fact that every nation has its armorial bearings indicates that emblems and symbols are helpful in preserving traditions and inspiring love of country. Of these symbols, the coat of arms and the flag are the most important; and while the flag is the one more frequently used, the coat of arms is the older and often the foundation of the flag.

The use of coat-armor began in a thoroughly practical manner. Soldiers in early times wore no uniforms but carried banners bearing the emblems of their chiefs. Every man of importance had his armorial bearings — his identification mark — clearly painted on his shield in time of war. It was carved on the front of his manor-house. His carriage, silver plate, jewels, coat, and the livery of his servants bore the same device to distinguish them from all others.

The Official Seal of the United States was adopted by the Continental Congress, June 20, 1782. Previous to that time, the question had aroused considerable debate, Benjamin Franklin in particular favoring the wild turkey as a national emblem. Six committees wrestled with the problem, until finally the choice fell to that true native of America, the Bald Eagle, which ranges over nearly the whole of the North American continent.

Today the life and liberty of the American Eagle, symbol of strength and courage, is rigidly protected by a Congressional Act of 1940, providing a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment for capturing or harming this King of Birds. As John James Audubon wrote more than one hundred years ago, "It is one of our most inspiring wild creatures."

The design for the Great Seal of the United States was drawn by William Barton, with slight modifications by Sir John Prestwick, English antiquarian. The eagle is represented "displayed," with wings outspread and feet extended. In his talons he holds a bundle of thirteen arrows, denoting power in war and readiness to fight for the preservation of freedom; and an olive branch with thirteen leaves and berries, indicating a love of and desire for peace.

Borne on the breast of the bird without any other supporters is the escutcheon, denoting that the United States is self-reliant and independent. The upper part of the shield, known as the chief, is blue, representing the power of Congress and standing for justice, protection and vigilance. The red and white stripes below represent the thirteen original States, all joined in one solid, compact whole and kept closely united by the chief. The white stands for purity and the red for courage and valor.

Over the head of the eagle is a circle of light or glory, representing the sun as the source of spiritual strength. Surrounding this is a cloud symbolizing the protection and guidance of God. The constellation of thirteen stars in a blue field indicates that a new nation is taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers.

The eagle holds in his beak a scroll with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." (One from many.)

The seal itself has a limited use, which is strictly guarded by law, the Secretary of State being its guardian. It is affixed to papers bearing the President's signature and to documents such as commissions of Cabinet officers and diplomatic and consular officers, treaties and formal agreements of the President with foreign powers, Presidential proclamations, etc. This same seal, with slight modifications, becomes the personal seal of the President and is used on the President's flag. It is seen in the bronze plate on the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House, and is a favorite stickpin of Presidents.

(Tomorrow: United Kingdom of Great Britain.)

Rash Ration

There was an old person of Leeds,
And simple indeed were his needs.
Said he: "To save toil
Growing things in the soil,
I'll just eat the packets of seeds!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Depth Bombs Can Be Made to Explode at the Depth Desired?

Various methods have been and are employed to set off or detonate the charge of TNT contained in depth bombs, or "ash cans," as they are popularly known.

In early types, the depth charges were set off by slow-burning trains or fuses, or by a small rope which unreeled from a buoy as the depth bomb sank, and pulled a trigger on the bomb by stopping with a jerk when a certain length of line had unreeled.

Later a hydrostatic mechanism or pistol was devised to set off the charge. This was a British invention and operated on the seepage principle.

An opening, of readily adjustable dimensions, admitted water into the pistol chamber once the can hit the water. When the inrush of water finally built up enough pressure, it mechanically fired a mercury fulminate cap. This set off a booster charge, which in turn detonated the main charge of some 300 pounds of TNT.

This method had one drawback —one could not be absolutely sure at which depth the charge would go off. It did, of course, enable one to determine the time interval that would elapse between the instant the can hit the water and its detonation, but the depth the can would reach in that period of time would vary in the event that upward-flowing or downward-flowing currents happened to be encountered in the course of its descent.

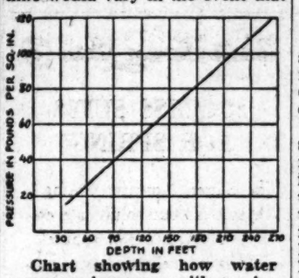


Chart showing how water pressure increases with an increase in depth.

The United States Navy, therefore, developed a different hydrostatic mechanism. Its exact nature is a military secret, but the principle is that water pressure alone operates the firing device.

Water pressure, experiments show, varies dependably and directly with the depth, and by making the firing mechanism sensitive to a certain pressure it is possible to determine the depth at which it will explode. Such a bomb, however, if dropped in water shallower than the depth at which it was set to explode will remain inert on the bottom, a permanent dud.

The hydrostatic mechanism just mentioned is not, it should be stated, the only type of depth bomb pistol used by our navy today.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"If you want to take me out you'll have to ask my mother—she's on lathe No. 3."

Brevities

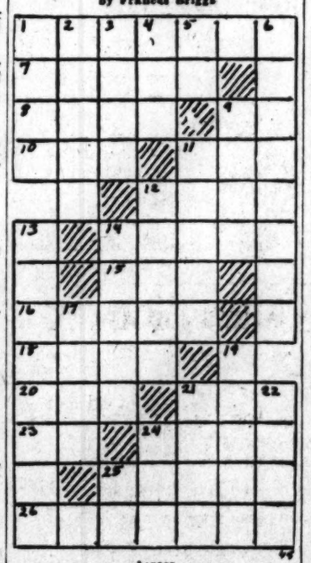
St. Louis Star-Times: It might be well to bear in mind that every time Uncle Sam turns a dollar loose he puts a tax collector on its trail.

Detroit News: That second front on the Continent is immediate, it seems, in the sense that Mars is alluded to as one of the nearer stars.

Punch ©: A Whitehall official has his dispatch-case containing important documents chained to his wrist. So all he has to guard against is leaving himself in a taxi.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

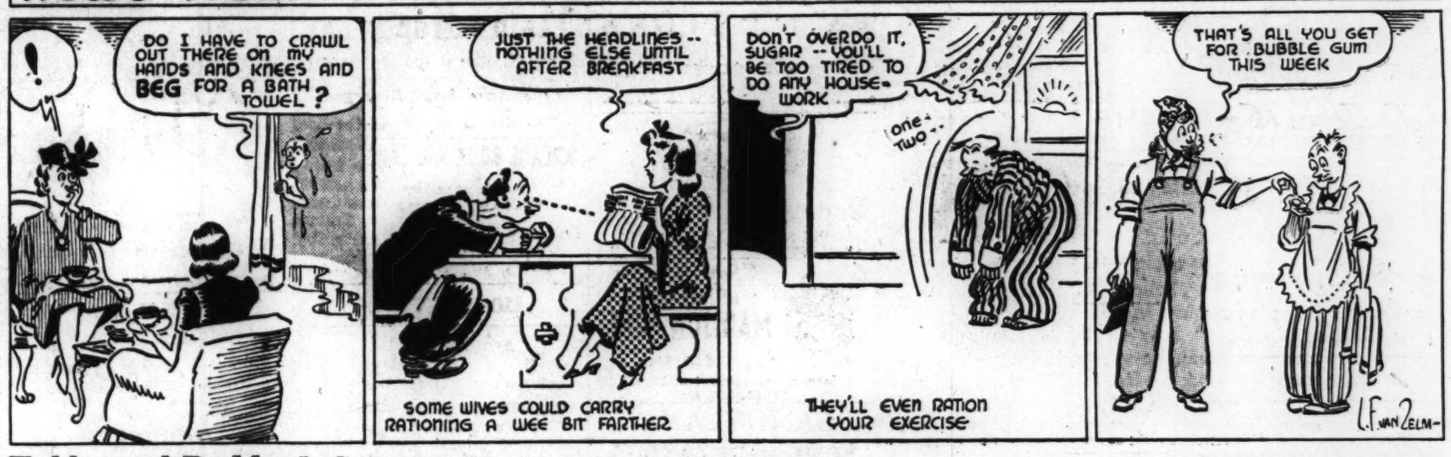
1—What is associated with a pot of gold?
7—What is first name of author of "Barren Ground"?
8—What Greek goddess is represented as being winged and carrying a wreath or palm?
9—West Indies (abbr.).
10—What is a South American wood sorrel?
11—A duplicate.
12—What covers Little Boy Blue's toy dog?
14—What is a city of Quebec, Canada?
15—Male turkey is called what?
16—Who is heroine of the novel "Arrowsmith"?
18—Phobos and Deimos are satellites of what planet?
20—Pen for swine.
21—Sackcloth and ashes should remind you of what Biblical character?
22—Manuscript (abbr.).
24—What is abode of god of riches in "Faerie Queene"?
25—What Fielding character is meant to be representative of the typical young Englishman of the period?
26—What is the fourth book of Moses?

Down

1—What city is most important business and industrial center in Nevada?
2—Who received advice from a caterpillar?
3—What is first name of Miss Chase, American actress?
4—Born.
5—Battalion (abbr.).
6—What American painter was also famed as a dry-point etcher?
9—According to Bacon, histories make men what?
11—Girl from what place is mentioned in Kipling's "Mandalay"?
13—Entrancewavs.
15—Who is sheltered in ship's wheelhouse?
16—What would you expect from the fictional Uncle Remus?
17—Consumes.
19—What is nearest point of English coast to France?
21—What is first name of governess who is heroine of a Charlotte Brontë novel?
23—Who comes to reside in Catfish Row?
24—Male swan is called what?
25—What were initials of 8th President of United States?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— SAN JOSE, CALIF.—MAN HERE STATES HIS WIFE RATIONS HIM SO CLOSELY SHE EVEN KEEPS THE BATH TOWELS LOCKED UP


DO I HAVE TO CRAWL OUT THERE ON MY HANDS AND KNEES AND BEG FOR A BATH TOWEL?
JUST THE HEADLINES -- NOTHING ELSE UNTIL AFTER BREAKFAST
SOME WIVES COULD CARRY RATIONING A WEE BIT FARTHER
DON'T OVERDO IT, SUGAR -- YOU'LL BE TOO TIRED TO DO ANY HOUSE-WORK
ONE-TWO--
THEY'LL EVEN RATION YOUR EXERCISE
THAT'S ALL YOU GET FOR BUBBLE GUM THIS WEEK
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Home-Grown Tomatoes Can't Be Beet*

By Le Pelley

I GUESS WE'D BETTER GET STARTED ON OUR GARDEN PRETTY SOON
RIGHT-
LAST YEAR WE DIDN'T KNOW BEANS !!
WE NEARLY SQUASHED EVERYTHING
YES.. YOU'D TURNIP YOUR NOSE AT EVERYTHING!
YOU DIDN'T HAVE A HEAD FOR CABBAGE
THIS YEAR CELERY TURN OVER A NEW LEAF ??
YES— LETTUCE!
BUS STOP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*At Last It Looks as If We're Getting Somewhere!*

By Rodgers

My idea of asking the Gloom Chasers for help to locate the spy worked out perfectly-
With that many dogs on the job we managed to check on every workman who went through the gate-
And would you believe it? When we compared notes there were only two who had brand new lunch boxes!
"Oh boy! Maybe we're getting somewhere at last!" Peter and I wagged to each other-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Looks Like the Old Ship's Breaking Up*

By The Hagers

"Wake up! Wake up, Jack, quick!" I cried. "We're being taken for a ride."
A gale Jack's fragile glider gripped; We alternately rose and dipped.
Jack worked the sticks, with no result. "To level off is difficult!"
"No wonder, Jack! Hold everything! Your glider, now, has no left wing."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cashing In on Experience

Peoples do not yet know how to wage peace as effectively as they wage war. But the nations—at least the free nations—are learning. Two reports, from London, from Washington, have made the last few days notable in the history of peacemaking. They foretell that the next era of international security will emphasize economic disarmament more forcefully than military disarmament. The horse will be kept before the cart.

The London report describes a proposal by John Maynard Keynes (less familiarly Lord Keynes) for an international bank. The Washington report states that Britain and the United States have reached an agreement for a postwar banking alliance of the United Nations and have submitted their project to the Soviet Union. Apparently some or all of the Keynes plan is embodied in this design for worldwide economic peace.

It is of first-rate importance that this effort should have been initiated by the United States and Britain, acting together. Without their co-operation no plan for world economic co-operation can succeed. This is so because of the vast proportions of their foreign trade, the size of their financial, industrial and material resources.

Aside from its sponsorship, the proposal seems likely to command respect for its broad realism. Its prime aim is described as stabilization of world currencies. This problem is fully as important as, and even basic to, that of tariffs in the effort to revive world trade. The proposal also forecasts an answer to the question as to the postwar position of gold—a question of immense interest to Americans.

Gold, it appears, would be retained as a standard of value but would be tied to world trade through an international bank. It would be, through this bank, rather than through shipments of gold between countries, that balances of trade would be adjusted. Difficult situations might thus be cushioned, and destructive speculation in foreign exchange prevented.

A modified position for gold, with management as a big factor in controlling world currency, may make the proposal more attractive than it otherwise might be to Soviet Russia. For that matter, this balance between metal and management is necessary even in the eyes of the British.

The statement that Britain is prepared to go along with these proposals as long as gold is used to promote, not to dislocate, world trade recalls that it was the dislocation of world trade that led to Britain's abandonment of gold in 1931. At that time John Maynard Keynes recognized the move as "unsatisfactory for everyone" and looked forward to the possibility of Britain's re-entering "the system of a drastically reformed gold standard."

It should, of course, not be forgotten that no monetary agreement can last unless the nations party to it are able to recognize that it serves their best interests. It may well be, however, that earlier failures will not be repeated in a world which has learned of its interdependence through two world wars.

Postwar plans for monetary stability which recognize the interplay between national and international forces may both prevent the deliberate depreciation of currencies by nations seeking advantage for their exports in world markets, and by nations facing internal economic crises. Obviously to produce such plans our national leaders must approach their task from the most broadminded point of view.

The public should encourage them to do so. The interest of every fifteen-dollar-a-week job holder is identical with that of the international banker where the question of monetary stability is involved. And—what the peoples at war may want to know as well—the interests of world peace are inseparable from those of world trade based on guarantees of fairness and stability in commercial relationships.

Mrs. Fixits

Things have come to a pretty pass. Women are not only going to be able to do all the welding in the family when the men come home from war; they're going to do all the tinkering around the house, too.

If the boys ever find out what they're up to, there's likely to be a big slump in the morale of the Army, believe you us. Imagine women learning, in qualified "tinkerers' schools," how to fix drippy faucets, leaky radiator valves, sticky doors, and balky electric irons.

In olden days women used to swoon over such a catastrophe. More recently they've just yelled for the man of the house to come quick. He responds like a rescuing knight of yore. Only his act is to arrive with an impressive assortment of tools, make a few menacing passes at the offending gadget, and stroll off with apparent nonchalance, caressed by the adoring eyes of his better half, as knotty domestic kinks yield to the magic of his masculine touch.

But alas and alack, the day of the mighty male is on the wane. When the weaker sex learns how to tinker, the myth of masculine superiority will hit a down-draft. Women will no longer swoon and call for help. They'll probably just grab the hammer out of the hand of their once-respected spouse, and sputter, "Oh, let me do it!"

Well, anything can happen now. And it may. Probably the next thing we know, women won't even squeal at the sight of a mouse!

Pressure in the Right Direction

Having called upon labor and the farmers to exert their influence in the direction of making anti-inflation controls work instead of harpooning the whole effort with constant attempts at price increases and wage boosts, this newspaper now gladly welcomes the indications that large sections of labor are seeing the wisdom of such a course. Leaders of the C. I. O., the A. F. of L., and the Railway Brotherhoods have assured President Roosevelt they want to see the hope for economic stability realized and will work to that end.

The C. I. O., through its Cost-of-Living-Committee, has tried to implement its attitude by making concrete suggestions. One of these, that full and consistent control of all food and farm prices be vested in the hands of Economic Stabilizer Byrnes, has elements of merit.

It, of course, arises from C. I. O. fears that the Government will boost farm prices to encourage greater production, while refusing to permit equalizing wage increases. If the workers need concrete reassurance that such is not the intention of the Government, they should have it. Certainly, as a matter of practical working out, Mr. Byrnes should be the final umpire in passing on farm prices, just as he is in the matter of wages.

But, we must add, that too much rigidity must be avoided. We have taken the position that general farm prices are now high enough, but we recognize there must be some readjustment of prices, within the present structure, some lower, others higher, to diminish unneeded crops, while encouraging production of essential foods. This must be done by Food Administrator Davis, even if Mr. Byrnes has, as the C. I. O. proposes, the "final say."

Krupp and Renault

Two major blows in twenty-four hours at two of the best-known centers of Axis war production—that is the latest score for Allied bombers based on Britain. In another devastating night raid on Essen the RAF dropped two-ton "block-busters" at the rate of six a minute, with particular attention to the great 800-acre Krupp plant. Then in a daylight sortie, 133 Flying Fortresses plastered the Renault works at Paris, which has been turning out tanks, trucks, and airplane engines for the Nazis.

It was estimated that 900 tons of bombs fell at Essen and probably half that weight of explosive dropped on the Renault factory which had been partially rebuilt since British bombers blasted it a year ago. At that time pictures taken by reconnaissance planes and by Frenchmen on the ground showed three-fourths of the Renault plant flattened. The raid on Essen was the fifty-fourth and after the last similar blow at Krupp's, RAF pictures showed forty-eight shops and other units of this key center badly damaged.

Judging from other raids these two on Krupp and Renault probably destroyed the equipment for several armored divisions, in addition to the plants. The mounting power of these blows is one of the most heartening aspects of the United Nations war effort. Night after night, day after day, the core of Axis production and transport is being smashed. With Allied bomber fleets growing daily and steadily accelerating the rate of destruction, the effect both on the home and the fighting fronts must soon become marked. The air offensive will not in itself defeat Hitler, but it is definitely softening up his main citadel.

The Unconquerables

An Easter in Poland

Around a table in a crowded shabby room in a Polish city, once thriving and proud of its place in the march of civilization and progress, but now shattered and in decay, a little group had gathered to eat together the Easter breakfast. Compared with that meal in days of peace, this was a poor parody. But by indomitable endeavor, pooling of resources, and ingenuity, enough had been provided to serve as symbols of the traditional Polish Easter fare.

The assembled company, mostly women, on this outstanding Polish family holiday, were more keenly aware than on ordinary days of the tragedies that had befallen, and of loved ones they would never see again. But on this occasion they had, as it were, resolved to put away sorrowful thoughts and smile and talk of other things. And for a time things went well.

Then a young woman who had suffered recent loss found the strain too great and broke into weeping. Conversation hushed. Instantly an elderly woman rose from her place, laid her hand upon the girl's shaking shoulder and standing erect, in a voice without a tremor addressed her:

"Do not weep. Today, the Day of the Resurrection, is not a day for tears. Remember the words of the Lord, his assurance that he would rise again. And he did rise, and we are celebrating his resurrection, as so many have celebrated it before us, and will celebrate it after us. Don't weep; for Poland will rise again. And then the martyrdom of your dear ones will be enshrined and live forever in the memory of the nation, and God and our dear country will comfort you."

With that the speaker walked slowly back to her chair at the end of the table. But the sobbing ceased and the voices that took up the interrupted conversation were strong with a reassured faith and confidence, strong in the knowledge that what has never perished must of a certainty rise again.

"And it seemed," said the guest who related this incident, "as if the room had suddenly been filled with sunshine."

He's Hardly Started

Back of the Meat Shortage and the Argentine Livestock Embargo

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "The U. S. Needs Argentine Beef" contains several misleading statements. May I direct your attention to a few?

(1) "The embargo against South American beef is purely an artificial barrier maintained in behalf of a comparatively few beef growers of the United States." The fact of the matter is, this embargo was established to protect the dairy cattle, sheep, swine, and beef cattle upon which more than five million farm families depend, in part or entirely, for a livelihood against the terribly devastating effects of the hoof and mouth disease.

(2) "It (the embargo) began as a temporary measure in 1927 to halt the importation of meat from a region where the hoof and mouth disease of cattle was prevalent." Everyone familiar with the situation knows that hoof and mouth disease exists wherever cattle are raised in South America and that it is particularly bad in Argentina. Quite a few cattlemen from Argentina have visited us to study our methods of livestock production because conditions in this section of the United States are similar to those in much of Argentina. I asked the most recent of these visitors how prevalent foot and mouth disease is in Argentina. After a moment's hesitation he stated that it exists everywhere.

(3) "Even that embargo was probably not necessary, as the weight of laboratory evidence indicates the disease cannot be carried by frozen meat." I know of no laboratory evidence that shows hoof and mouth disease germs will not live in frozen meat. I shall be grateful if you will cite me to the research to which this article refers.

As an illustration of the danger of frozen meat as a carrier, I direct your attention to the fact that the last outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in this country, which cost several million dollars and the destruction of a large number of animals to eradicate, was traced to meat trimmings in the garbage from a ship that had purchased meat at a South American port.

C. W. MCCAMPBELL
Dept. of Animal Husbandry
Kansas State College
Manhattan, Kan.

Why Not Bone the Beef?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I don't know much about this Argentine meat controversy that I have read about in your paper, but I read in John Gunther's book, "Inside Latin America," a statement that "Argentina could bone the beef before shipping it, which would remove any chance of infection" (with hoof and mouth disease.)

E. C. Joss, head of the meat inspection division of the Department of Agriculture, told me boning of beef eliminates chance of hoof and mouth infection if other requirements for sanitation are also followed and the meat is thoroughly cured. H.

Washington

"Meat Shortage World-Wide"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have before me your editorial "The U. S. Needs Argentine Beef." I am taking the liberty of writing you expressing our views.

First before going into the merits of the sanitary restriction of the Smoot-Hawley tariff act, it seems to me that it is a disservice to American meat consumers in this emergency to encourage them to think that only this restriction stands between them and a plentiful supply of cheap beef. Actually the shortage of meat is not merely nationwide in this country but it is world-wide and there is no surplus in Argentina or elsewhere in South America. Great Britain, since the war began, has been the principal buyer of Argentine surplus. I am sure that our Government would not wish to compete with Great Britain for this surplus.

Now as to the merits of the sanitary restriction, there is foot-and-mouth disease in in Argentina wherever there are cattle.

We have been advised that during the past year Argentina has had one of the worst outbreaks of this disease on record.

F. E. NOLLIN
Executive Secretary,
American National Live Stock Assoc.
Denver, Colo.

"Plenty of Meat Here"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You may not know that right now, there is plenty of meat here but the "infernal meddleboxes" allow the packers to kill only so much meat, in order to create a demand for the Argentine meat. As an example a man whom I know was forced to ship to every market in the Middle West (about three weeks ago) before he could dispose of the finest finished meat from "long-fed" lots, because each had slaughtered its quota for the week, not because they could not handle the meat, nor because the market was low, etc. No, it was Government interference.

M. NORTON
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

"The Real Reason"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The real reason for the non-importation of Argentine beef into the United States—referred to recently on your editorial page—is the opposition by the political and paid officials of certain livestock associations.

The instrument that is used in blocking the importation is the old bogy of foot and mouth disease which some years ago broke out in that part of the Argentine above the Rio Negra. This so-called epidemic was stamped out by the slaughter and the burning of the cattle.

Some years ago while I was connected with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, there was an attempt made to import dressed lamb from Argentine Patagonia. There had never been a suggestion of foot and mouth disease there.

The cattle population was negligible, comprising only about 17,000 dairy cattle, and no dressed beef had ever been shipped from Patagonia for export. The livestock lobbyists in Washington stopped the move to export the lambs, although I wrote a memorandum covering the situation. Their contention was that cattle could be taken out of areas above the Rio Negra, where there had been an epidemic of foot and mouth disease, and shipped for slaughter to Rio Gallegos and Punta Arenas. This, whether they knew it or not, was almost impossible as there were no railroads from north to south and no trucking facilities.

England has imported beef from the Argentine for over thirty years. It has a universal acceptance in England after a period of resistance. Generally speaking Argentine cattle are grazed on the pampas and have had considerable alfalfa but no corn or hard feed and are comparable in quality to our best grass-fed western cattle and I might say that the top quality is better than the top quality of our similar cattle.

I assisted in the distribution of Argentine beef in Europe for many years and spent a year in South America investigating conditions there and installing a system of grading beef and lamb for one of the largest packers, and I am making these statements as a result of thirty-eight years of experience in the livestock and meat packing business.

Only the propaganda of certain men who represent our live stock interests has prevented the importation of a product which would be a big help to our country and a tremendous help in establishing friendly relations with the only South American country which is antagonistic to us at the present time and which needs an outlet for one of its chief products.

For your information, I understand that our Government is purchasing some of this Argentine beef for our United States soldiers overseas through the British Government.

RICHARD G. WATSON
Havana, Cuba

Send It to the Front

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the fact that all meats are being cut from the bone, packed ready for use at the front, or on battleships, why can't we buy Argentine beef, so cut and ready to use, and send it from the Argentine to the Army and Navy, now far from the shores of the United States, where it will never meet another bovine? It would seem that this method of getting beef to the armies of the United Nations serves a double purpose—it provides good beef for our fighting men with less shipping and handling, and strengthens the ties of international relationships between the Argentine and the United Nations.

ELLA MAY FRAZER
Kansas City. Mo.

"Losing Beef Unnecessarily"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "The U. S. Needs Argentine Beef," has been sent to me at the request of the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry of a western State university. It is suggested that I write you because of my first-hand knowledge of foot and mouth disease. In 1941 I visited Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine. I gave special attention to foot and mouth disease and talked with the leading scientists on animal diseases in all three countries. I saw many thousands of cattle, and almost without exception they either had the disease in the active stage or showed they had been afflicted, though the disease might then be dormant.

I went clear down into the Province of Santa Cruz, which joins the Strait of Magellan. I feel I can say advisedly there is no area in any of the three countries I visited that is not infected with hoof and mouth disease or exposed to recurrent outbreaks.

Argentine beef is mostly all fattened on alfalfa pasture and is soft and flabby. It does not even compare favorably with our own domestic beef from cattle fattened on the range in the shortgrass country, much less our grain-finished beef.

We are today losing billions of potential pounds of beef unnecessarily. First, the industry is hampered by conflicting and vacillating administrative regulations. Second, while housewives are urged to save every spoonful of fat and carry it to the butcher shop for the production of explosives, neither the military nor the lend-lease want fat beef. As a result, large numbers of grass yearlings were sent to the shambles last year at six to seven hundred pounds, that should have been finished on grain and have weighed fifteen hundred pounds. J. ELMER BROCK
Kaycee, Wyo. Brock Livestock Company

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Call for Kitchen Commandos

By Josephine B. Ripley

We might as well face it. There may be times, in the year ahead, when we'll be hungry.

Not that there won't be enough to eat. There will be sufficient for proper nourishment, we're promised. But we may get up from the table wishing for that second helping we didn't have, or longing for one of those pre-war desserts with its topping of whipped cream. Or we may be hungry occasionally because some ration official has bungled and there's a false shortage in the market. It will be f. h. b. (family hold back) from now on—and not because there's company to dinner.

It's nothing to become alarmed about. The country is not going to starve. It's just going to change its eating habits.

Just how Americans will react to this unaccustomed belt-tightening is something that won't be evident until the ration boat stops rocking. We haven't had the physical nearness of war to stiffen our backbone, as the British had. Nor have we been hardened in the guns-instead-of-butter school of the Germans.

One thing is certain, however. As goes the little woman, so goes the Nation.

* * *

British women fought it out with pots and pans some years ago. It was no minor engagement. Food rationing didn't come in ten easy lessons. The English system was a perfectly good one—so good in fact, that the American ration plan has been patterned after it—but it involved such a radical change in diet that English housewives were as bewildered as a bride preparing her first meal.

They had to learn to cook all over again. The National Federation of Women's Institutes comprehended the situation immediately. It called a conference of food experts in London. A series of cooking lessons followed. Trained women food experts went about giving advice and instruction.

The Food Ministry put on a radio Food Front Program. It advertised its "Food Facts" in the newspapers, and featured a "Dish of the Week," based on available foods.

Food advice centers were opened all over the land. Expert dietitians demonstrated new recipes and showed housewives how to cook without waste. Food clinics were set up in stores to advise on the purchase of a balanced meal.

When dried eggs came into the market, to supplement the one fresh egg per person per month, the Food Ministry put on a nationwide educational program to teach British women how to use them successfully.

Nothing was left to chance. The food front was too important. England's Mrs. Minivers were coached as carefully in the fundamentals of nutrition as commandos in the tactics of invasion.

* * *

Whether all that will happen in the United States is not apparent at the moment. But this much is certain. American housewives will have to devise new dishes, economical dishes that will make two pounds of meat last as long as four. They will have to think before they cook. They must plan ahead, learn to spend their points wisely and not all at once.

Already the process of education has begun. Food editors are publishing menus for meatless days. Cheaper cuts of meat that are low in point value are being featured in the culinary departments of newspapers and magazines, with instructions as to cooking. Housewives are advised to plan their meals a week at a time and to tally their point values as they go.

"Cooking for victory" was what they called it in Britain. It calls for resourcefulness, imagination and a pioneering spirit. Who knows, perhaps some chemist of the kitchen will discover a gourmet's delight in eggshell soup or an appetizing future in the lowly potato peel. British women picked up many new culinary wrinkles—how to preserve walnuts, still green; how to make a rich syrup out of rose hips—the ripened fruit of the rosebush; how to combine carrots with preserved fruit to save sugar.

Anyway, the challenging salvo has been fired. The battle of food is on. It's an important one, too. Make no mistake about that. What comes out of the kitchen these days will really count. It must be a balanced, nutritious meal, for the sake of the people on the home front, and it must be an economical meal for the sake of the boys on faraway warfronts.

Kitchen commandos of America, it's up to you!

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